

SCHLEY IS TO ACT.

The Admiral Asserted He Was Preparing to Ask for a Court.

A CIVIL ACTION AFTERWARDS.

To a Suggestion That He Ask For an Inquiry and Sue Historian MacLay, He so Asserted In a Reply—Likely Personnel of Court.

Washington, July 24.—The Washington Post today night (Wednesday) published an editorial in which it insisted that he owed it to himself, as well as to his friends, to begin proceedings against all matters, the author of the history of the United States Navy, to disprove the latter's charges, adding:

"Will you do this? Please wire statement."

Tuesday it received the following telegram:

"Great Neck, L. I., July 23.

"Editor Washington Post:

"I believe the first step should be an investigation of all matter by a court, then a civil action afterwards. I am preparing to take this course."

(Signed) "W. S. Schley."

The Post, as a result of extensive inquiries, based upon the admiral's dispatch, was expected to say in part this morning:

"Admiral Schley proposes to ask an investigation at the hands of a naval court of inquiry and then sue historian MacLay for libel."

"His action is the sequel to the developments during the past week, when the entire country has been stirred by the publication of the unexampled abuse poured out upon him in the third volume of E. S. MacLay's History of the United States Navy, in which publication Schley is said to have run away in calf fight, and is, in addition, denounced as a coward, a cur, and a traitor."

May Be a Celebrated Case.

"The Schley court of inquiry will undoubtedly be one of the most celebrated cases in the naval or military history of the country. The high rank of the officers involved in the controversy and the intense public feeling which has been aroused will combine to give to the investigation a dramatic interest. Nothing has occurred in Washington for many years that will compare with it."

"The appointment of the court of inquiry is expected to be made by Secretary Long, though it would be in the power of the president to make the selections if he chose. This is hardly likely to occur, however."

"Admiral Schley's letter asking for the appointment of the court will be addressed to Secretary Long, who is his immediate chief. To address this communication to the president, honoring Secretary Long, would not only be a breach of naval etiquette, but Schley's careful observance of punctilious procedure. The court, therefore, will be named by Secretary Long, unless he shall prefer to refer the matter to the president."

"Mr. Long has already stated that if Admiral Schley requested a court of inquiry he would grant the request, and has also expressed his willingness to personally select the court. While he has not made any statement as to his personnel there is every reason to believe that he favors Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Ramsey and Benham, the two latter being now upon the retired list. The name of Admiral Walker has been suggested, but it is known that he has expressed views upon the Sampson-Schley controversy in antagonism to Schley, and his appointment would, therefore, be seriously questioned. It is said that Dewey, Ramsey or Benham have always carefully avoided giving an opinion as to the merits of the controversy. All these officers are residents of Washington, although temporarily out of the city to escape the summer heat, and could be quickly summoned to take their places around the table of the court."

Might Command Dewey to Serve.

"Three names are mentioned because that number is specified in the naval regulations for courts of inquiry. There is a possibility that Admiral Dewey might ask to be excused, as he would have a right to do, but it is also morally certain that in this event he would be specifically detailed by the secretary for service on the board. This would make his attendance imperative. Secretary Long has, from the moment that a court of inquiry was suggested, favored the appointment of Admiral Dewey, believing that his appointment would give the highest character to the court and that any decision which it might reach would be accepted by the American people."

"Admiral Ramsey was for eight years at the head of the bureau of navigation."

"Admiral Benham came into prominence in 1894, during the brief revolution against President Fonseca, of Brazil."

Points Schley May Specify.

With respect to the matters to be inquired into by the court of inquiry, The Post was expected to say that it might be difficult to state briefly the exact questions which will come before the court, but that Admiral Schley condensed them in a letter written to Senator Hale, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, Feb. 18, 1899. This letter divided the criticisms of himself into four heads, as follows:

First—The alleged delay before Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Second—The alleged slow progress

toward Santiago De Cuba from Cienfuegos.

Third—The retrograde movements on the 26th and 27th of May. (This refers to the turning of the fleet from Santiago toward Key West.)

Fourth—The battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

It is to be expected, says The Post, that Admiral Schley, in his letter to the secretary requesting a court of inquiry, will specify these grounds of criticism, and that Secretary Long will, in turn, repeat them in his orders assembling the court.

Benham compelled the revolutionist leader to respect American ships in Rio Janeiro harbor.

THE CASE MUST GO.

Judge Declined to Entertain Motion At That Time For Dismissal of Fosburg.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 24.—The government rested Tuesday afternoon in the trial of Robert S. Fosburg for the alleged killing of his sister May. The conclusion was as sudden as it was unexpected, it being known that there were witnesses held in reserve, a number having been summoned by the prosecution only Monday. The defendant's junior counsel set forth the facts upon which the defense is based. There was a sensation at the opening of the court Tuesday morning, when Judge Stevens ordered the expulsion and exclusion of several representatives of three New York papers because of an article which had been published relative to an alleged episode at the grave of the victim. This episode, it was said, occurred Sunday last, and the publication of the court described as "the grossest attack on the administration of justice."

The chief witness for the government Tuesday was John Nicholson, head of the police department of Pittsfield.

Officer Flynn, who searched the Fosburg premises on the morning following the tragedy and who had found the single shoe which has figured as a portion of the government's chain of evidence, was also a witness Tuesday.

At the conclusion of the government's case Tuesday the counsel for defense suggested to the court that the case be dismissed for lack of proper evidence. Judge Stevens, however, stated that he was not ready to entertain such a motion.

CUBANS URGED TO HURRY.

U. S. Authorities Want Their Government Formed so Reciprocity Can Be Arranged.

Washington, July 24.—Efforts are being constantly made by United States authorities to hurry the Cubans in the formation of their government so that reciprocity trade negotiations may be begun. Already an expert is at work preparing a schedule of exports and imports between the United States and Cuba. This work has progressed so far that it is said to be evident that a most advantageous reciprocity treaty to both the United States and Cuba can be made. When the Cuban commissioners were here President McKinley urged them to make all possible speed in the formation of their government, so that he could appoint commissioners to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

AGAINST TOM JOHNSON.

Court Favors Big Consolidated Company as Regards Taxation.

Cleveland, July 24.—Judge Ford, of the common pleas court, issued an injunction restraining the city annual board of equalization from increasing, by several millions, the tax value of the Cleveland Electric Railway company above the figures returned by the officials of that corporation.

The street railway alleged in its petition that Mayor Johnson induced five members of the board to resign several months ago so that he could appoint men of his choice. These new members were influenced by the mayor, it was charged, to act in an unusual and unfair manner in equalizing the tax values of corporations.

MR. GROOT TO BE CHAIRMAN.

Bolting Ohio Democrats Planning For the Columbus Convention.

Cleveland, July 24.—At a preliminary meeting here of the leaders of the bolt among the Bryan Democrats, George A. Groot, of this city, has been chosen as temporary chairman of the state convention to be held at Columbus on July 31. Dr. Abner L. Davis of Findlay, will be temporary secretary.

MORGAN DECLARED

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

New York, July 24.—Another rumor declaring that the strike of the steel workers had been settled reached Wall street from Boston Tuesday, the second to come from that city in four days. When J. P. Morgan's attention was called to the report he replied: "The situation is unchanged."

Eternal Lamps.

A common superstition that the ancients possessed the art of making lamps which would burn forever for a long time obtained, and it was claimed that one such lamp was discovered in the tomb of Rosicrucius. Science, however, has long set this, together with other superstitions, forever at rest, since it has been demonstrated that fire will not burn in a chamber from which the air has been exhausted.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other treatment would require, because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzy and Rider & Snyder.

OHIO'S EXPOSITION.

In Many Respects It Will Out rival the Pan-American.

COLUMBUS, O., July 23.—[Special]—The people of Ohio should not forget that the state we boast about will soon open the gates of an exposition that in many respects will out rival Buffalo. There have been state fairs continuously for fifty years, save in 1888, when the Centennial Exposition, lasting forty days, was held. There are thousands of Ohioans who remember that great event. From all over the western prairies came trooping back to the old home state that year the sons and daughters of Ohio. The Buckeye state was dearest to them yet, and they were proud of her reputation—proud of her achievements—proud of her sons whom the world knew.

Foraker was then at the zenith of his power as governor of Ohio. General Sherman was a visitor in Columbus at the time, reviewing the great parade of the men in blue. Grim and gray, he looked upon the men who followed him from Dalton to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea—men who fought at Kennesaw, at Buzzard's Roost and Allatoona Pass—all the blood-marked way these men had followed him, that is, many of them. As for others—thousands, thousands, maybe, McPherson marshaled them that day, or they looked on from out the bivouacs of light. He saw pass in review the men of Gettysburg, of Appomattox, and in fancy heard again the thundering of the cannon. These reminiscent thoughts come like a flood when one remembers '88. That was the last exposition, a distinct Ohio exposition, until now. Another exposition, greater in every way—save the presence of immortals—is near at hand.

On August 26, there opens at Columbus an exposition that should attract the entire state. Alluding again to '88, when we were pleased to show the nation the resources of our commonwealth, we recall that most of the structures were of a temporary kind. There was the big dome-like auditorium, which seated 10,000 people, which did not last long. Other buildings were soon torn down, and today there are fifteen large permanent buildings in which to show the wonderful resources of Ohio. The buildings are as follows: The administration building, stately and commodious, for the transaction of the business of the board and for its officers; the west central building, 100x150 feet, for fine merchandise; the east central building, also 100x150 feet, will be devoted to the exhibition of automobiles, electro motors, etc.; the farm product building is 100x200 feet, in which will be found the products of the soil from field and garden; of equal size is the horticultural building, in which Ohio never fails to display a magnificent line of fruits and flowers; the vehicle building, 100x200 feet; another of the new buildings is the manufacturers' building that will attract universal attention is the horse building, a handsome substantial structure 332x332 feet, containing stall capacity for five hundred head of horses, with covered exhibition arena in the center, surrounded by an amphitheatre of large proportions; another immense structure is the cattle building, 246x246 feet, with a capacity for about six hundred head of cattle; the sheep building is 180x180 feet, containing pens for one thousand head of sheep. A duplicate of the sheep building is that for swine; it is paved throughout with vitrified brick, and supplied with an abundance of water for all purposes. The poultry building is composed of a group of five structures, desirably located and having capacity for more than five thousand birds; the women's building, 100x200 feet, and the art building.

The exposition opens August 26 and closes September 7. Those who attended the centennial of '88 will be particularly pleased to note the advance made by the state in every department. Not only in its great permanent structures is the state board of agriculture keeping abreast of the times, but by liberal premiums and prizes encourages all its citizens in every endeavor for good. The stranger who came to Columbus in 1888, and who will return on August 26, 1901, will be astounded at the advance made in thirteen years. Like a strain from some half-forgotten melody, beating in upon the brain, while one lists to a great symphony, will come the memories of '88, while looking upon the wonders of 1901.

FRANCHISE GRANTED.

Grading on the Navarre Extension is Nearly Completed.

CANTON, July 23.—[Special]—At a meeting of the county commissioners this forenoon, a franchise was granted the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company for an extension of its line from Massillon to Navarre. The franchise was given on the same terms as those asked by the Canton-Akron company, and includes the payment of twenty-five dollars per year for each mile of road, after ten years. The roadbed is now graded nearly all the way to Navarre.

NEW STRIKE MOVE.

By Amalgamated Portended. Not One of Peace, Asserted Shaffer.

COMBINE CAN'T BE HURT MUCH.

In Regard to Injuring Stockholders Financially, so Information From Trust Source Alleged—Too Hot For Strikers to Return to Work.

Pittsburg, July 24.—A meeting between President T. J. Shaner, of the Amalgamated association, and persons representing other interests in the steel strike, which lasted several hours, took place last night. President Shaner was accompanied by Secretary John Williams and did not reach his home until early this morning. He declined to make any statement regarding the meeting of the evening, nor to mention the name of the persons interested in the meeting with him. It was stated that the meeting portended some new movement in the strike that would be developed in a short time.

President Shaner said that it had no reference to a peace movement.

Rigid silence is the iron rule of the officials in authority in the United States Steel corporation regarding the intentions of the heads of the great steel trust toward the present strike. The only statement that has come from J. P. Morgan is that the Amalgamated association would be resisted in their demands for unionizing 'he mills that have thus far been non-union. President Shaner's belief is in the effective use of competitive mills in supplying the trade of the idle tin, sheet and hoop mills of the trust. He looks still further into the matter and expresses the belief that, with the long list of idle mills, the curtailment of earning power, and the depreciation of stock values, the general officials of the United States Steel corporation will be forced eventually to agree to a settlement with the Amalgamated association.

View From Trust Source.

While it is hard to get even personal opinions from the officials of the steel trust regarding this position of President Shaner, an outline of their policy in dealing with the strike situation in part was that the direct effect of the closing of the mills of the American Tin Plate company, the American Steel Hoop company and the American Sheet Steel company, it was said, is not so severely felt by the steel trust as it would seem on the surface. It is true that it has seriously affected the production of these three products, but the truth remains that the total production of the mills of the three companies amounts only to about 13 per cent of the total production of all the plants of the United States Steel corporation. To shut down these plants altogether would therefore mean that the productive power of the corporation would continue on a comparatively high basis and in lines that brought higher earning capacity than tin, sheets and hoops. The curtailment of the production of these lines is not, however, complete. About 50 per cent of the sheet production is still possible through the non-union mills in operation. The hoop combine has one plant in operation, and the Monessen plant of the tin plate combine is working full with heavy returns, through pushing the plant to its limit and without the restrictive rules that have hampered the other plants.

Wouldn't Hurt Stock Much.

Such being the case, it was said, the actual depreciation of the stock values of the United States Steel corporation is not large. Its effect would not be felt for some time at least. The holders of the greater portion of these stocks are members of the former underlying corporations who do not deal in the Wall street markets. The speculative field has little or no effect therefore on the holders of the great majority of the combine stocks. The bona fide stockholders of the corporation will on this account be little affected by the strike in its present shape and can afford to see the tin mills and the hoop mills and such of the sheet mills as are closed, idle pending an agreement with the Amalgamated association. It will make but little difference whether this idleness lasts all winter or not, so far as the direct financial loss is concerned, they say. The one group of non-union plants that are in the Carnegie company produces nearly three times as much tonnage as the three companies now crippled.

Little Chance In Hot Weather.

As to the efforts toward breaking up the strike, it is now said that the officials of the United States Steel corporation realize that there is little hope of inducing the strikers to return to work during the present heated term. It is confidently believed, however, that when fall weather comes and the strike has lost some of its exciting features and novelty, there will be opportunity for securing many returns. There are said to be many men employed in the mills now closed who are not members of the Amalgamated association and are not generally considered skilled men. The managers look upon these men, however, as presenting material for a rapid development into skilled hands. If necessary then, they will work on this plan. The sheet mills and hoop and cotton-tie mills are the most assured in their belief that they can break the strike in this way. With the tin mills there is a belief that the strike will be the most stubborn. The tin mill workers are mostly from Wales. Their union ideas are more deep-rooted than is usually the case

in the American man, who has more independent ideas and more restive nature. In spite of this, however, the United States Steel officials are prepared, it is declared, to stand as firmly with these tin mill men as with the rest.

BOERS' DESPERATE ATTEMPTS.

Some Try to Escape by Swimming Shark-Infested Stream, Under Gunboats' Lights and Guns.

(Correspondence.)

Hamilton, Bermuda, July 20.—The Boer prisoners of war confined on Darrell's island make almost nightly attempts to avoid the patrolling gunboats Medina and Medway and get in the mainland by swimming. The water between Darrell's island and the beach is calm and all night long the gunboats sweep it with their searchlights. Sharks abound, and the British guard will shoot on suspicion, yet several of the Boers have escaped from their detention camp.

On the night of July 9 H. J. DuToit, M. L. Lourens, J. P. DeRoux and J. G. DuRousse, Boer prisoners, evaded the guards and the sharks and reached the shore, half a mile away, by swimming. By daybreak they had reached the southern shore of the island. Here they approached a colored man, asking him for food. He charged them with being Boer prisoners and they admitted it. The colored man at once informed the guards at Warwick camp and the escaping prisoners were captured.

A night or two after three others tried to escape by paddling ashore on planks. They were seen, however, and fired on by the guards. One was wounded and returned to the island, while the other two were caught.

GAVE SOME RELIEF.

Temperatures as Reported From Some Places.

Washington, July 24.—With the exception of scattered thunder storms, the most important of which was at North Platte, Neb., where 8-100 of an inch fell, the intense heat continued Tuesday throughout the corn belt. Temperatures averaged over 100 degrees, making the thirty-sixth consecutive day at 90 degrees and higher. Aside from North Platte very light rains were reported at Des Moines, Kansas City, in North Central Texas, Arkansas, South Texas, and also some in Northern Minnesota. These storms brought only temporary relief to the over parched ground.

Some of the maximum temperatures reported to the weather bureau at various places are: Atlanta, 84; Buffalo, 84; Cincinnati, 94; Davenport, Ia., 104; Denver, 90; Des Moines, 100; Indianapolis, 90; Jacksonville, 90; Kansas City, 102; Little Rock, 102; Memphis, 104; New York, 90; North Platte, 92; Omaha, 102; St. Louis, 100; St. Paul, 100; Springfield, Ills., 100; Washington, D. C., 90; Springfield, Mo., 106.

CUTLAW LEADER IMPRISONED.

FOR HANGING FILIPINOS.

Washington, July 24.—Reports of the trial and conviction by military court martial in the Philippines of natives charged with all manner of crimes continued to be received at the war department. Tuesday the record in an interesting case was received. Isidro Velasco was sentenced to 25 years at hard labor. He was the leader of a band of outlaws who caused three innocent natives and their wives and families to be hanged because they "told too many tales."

Hunt to Succeed Allen.

Washington, July 24.—Governor Charles H. Allen will relinquish the governorship of the island of Porto Rico on Sept. 1, when he will be succeeded by William H. Hunt, her present secretary of the insular government.

His Children Saw Him Drown.

Island Heights, N. J., July 24.—John C. Craig, a wholesale lumber dealer of Philadelphia, was drowned in Toms river while bathing. His two children, aged 6 and 8 years, saw him in distress, but could not help him.

NATIONAL GAMES YESTERDAY.

Pittsburg, 9; Cincinnati, 2. Brooklyn, 8; New York, 3. Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 5.

National Standing.

W. L. Pct. Pittsburg 45 30 .509 St. Louis 44 35 .557 Philadelphia 41 33 .554 Brooklyn 41 35 .530 New York 33 35 .485 Boston 34 38 .472 Cincinnati 32 42 .432 Chicago 30 52 .366

American Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 6. Boston, 9; Milwaukee, 7. Washington, 4; Cleveland, 4—Game forfeited to Cleveland 9 to 0, Washington refusing to abide by the decision of the umpire. Baltimore-Detroit not scheduled.

American Standing.

W. L. Pct. Chicago 49 28 .636 Boston 44 27 .620 Detroit 42 34 .558 Baltimore 38 31 .551 Washington 31 35 .470 Philadelphia 31 40 .437 Cleveland 30 45 .400 Milwaukee 25 52 .325

Western Games Yesterday.

Wheeling, 3; Columbus, 4. Toledo, 1; Dayton, 2. Marion, 6; Muncie, 7. Fort Wayne, 8; Grand Rapids, 5.

The path of glory leads but to the grave, but it is the most pleasant route. —Portland Oregonian.

THE NEWS BY WIRE

Admiral Schley Asks for Court of Inquiry.

THE ELKS AT MILWAUKEE.

Mrs. McKinley Sues to Gain Possession of Mining Claim—Smallpox Scare at Magnolia Not so Bad as Reported—Mrs. Nation Must Go to Jail for Thirty Days

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The secretary of the navy this morning received a letter from Admiral Schley, asking that a court of inquiry be called, to investigate charges made against him in connection with his conduct during the Spanish-American war. Secretary Long is in conference with naval officials regarding the application. It is believed the court will be appointed within a day or two, and that Admiral Dewey will be the chairman. Rear Admirals Ramsey and Benham, both on the retired list, will probably be appointed as members of the board.

Secretary Long has replied to Admiral Schley's letter, heartily approving his course and informing him that the department will act favorably on his request.

SMALLPOX AT MAGNOLIA.

The Disease is Confined to the Italian Settlement.

CANTON, June 24.—[Special.]—The sanitary directors of Stark county visited Magnolia, the scene of the present smallpox scare, on Tuesday, and there conferred with the commissioners of Carroll county as to the advisability of the two counties uniting to bear the expense of the erection of a pest house at that place. The directors concluded that they had no authority to proceed in such a matter. Mayor E. R. Benfer, A. R. Elson and C. S. Green, prominent citizens of Magnolia, have issued a written statement in which they declare that there is not a single case of smallpox within the corporate limits of Magnolia, and that reports which deal with the situation as an epidemic are gross exaggerations. They declare that there are only four cases and that these are in the Italian quarters and at the tile works. One new case was reported this morning. The strictest quarantine is being maintained.

MRS. MCKINLEY'S SUIT.

Legal Measures to Regain Mining Property.

ELI, Nev., July 24.—Suits have been begun in the United States court at Carson by Mrs. Ida McKinley, wife of the President, and Mrs. Mary C. Barber, against John Steele, William Hayes and others to recover possession of the Elijah mine, one of the patented claims of the Canton Mining Company, which defendants are operating, and also for \$10,000 damages for ore taken out and shipped by defendants during the period of occupancy of the mine. Steele is the owner of the Macon City mine adjoining the Elijah. When President McKinley visited the coast he had the manager of the Canton Mining Company visit him in San Francisco and report on several of the Canton Company's mines, a large interest which Mrs. McKinley inherited from her father.

MURDER AT NILES.

Jealous Italian Uses Revolver with Deadly Effect.

WARREN, O., July 24.—Last night, at Niles, Francesco Ruberto fired four bullets into Joe Beluito, whom he believed to be trying to supplant him in the affections of Mrs. Ruberto, from whom he had separated. He came to Niles from Brier Hill and opened fire on his wife and Beluito. The latter fell dead with three bullets in his head and one in his heart. Mrs. Ruberto was shot in the head, but will recover. Ruberto was arrested.

MUST GO TO JAIL.

Mrs. Nation Sentenced by a Kansas Judge.

TOWNEA, Kan., July 24.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was yesterday fined one hundred dollars and given thirty days' jail sentence by Judge Hazen in the district court for disturbing the peace and dignity of the city by a Sunday "joint" raid last March. There is no appeal and Mrs. Nation must serve her time in prison.

RIOTS IN COLUMBUS.

Striking Ice Men Commit Acts of Violence.

COLUMBUS, O., July 24.—Frequent small riots occurred today on account of the ice men's strike. Strikers set upon and beat anyone attempting to deliver ice to consumers.

THE GRAND SCHEMER

AN INTERVIEW IN WHICH HE TALKED TO GOOD EFFECT.

He Joyfully Subscribes to a Home and Philanthropically Funds a Utopia—Then, Thanks to His Trusting Caller, He Indulges in a Substantial Lunch.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.)

Major Crofoot, grand promoter and general originator, was just making ready to go out after a luxurious 15 cent lunch when there came a timid knock on the door. It couldn't be the agent of the building after the four months' back rent, for he would have boldly knocked the door open; his landlady, to whom he owed \$48, didn't know where his office was; the tailor had grown discouraged, the coal man always sent his bill in the forenoon, and should it be a bill from the cobbler he would dispute its correctness. In answer to the major's "Come in!" a young woman entered.

"I—I have called," she began, "in the interest of a new industrial home soon to be established. I am soliciting personal subscriptions."

"My dear woman, sit down—sit right down," cheerily replied the major. "We may call this a coincidence—a curious coincidence. Not half an hour ago I began drawing up plans for just such an institution. It is to be called the Crofoot Self Supporting Home."

"Then you would not want to subscribe to another, of course?"

"Perhaps so. You may give me what particulars you can."

"It is to be a home where children without parents and friendless old folks can be provided for. In return



"PLAIN AS DAY, MY DEAR YOUNG WOMAN," for their board and clothes they will do what work they can. I believe they will make brushes and brooms."

"Exactly," I see. A noble idea, my dear woman, a noble idea and a grand charity, and you deserve credit for interesting yourself. We cannot have too many of these institutions, and I personally feel that I cannot do too much for them. You may put me down for \$10."

"That is very nice of you," she said as she wrote his name in her book. "I have taken 200 subscriptions, and yours is the most liberal of all."

"I never do things by halves, miss. When I enter upon a charity, I do it with my whole soul. You may make my subscription \$25."

"How good of you!"

"And now about my own home, the one I have planned. You will probably be interested in it. I shall erect a building to accommodate at least 250 inmates. It will not be an industrial home in the usual use of the term. Perhaps I shall change the name to 'The Crofoot Utopian Power company.' The first idea is the care and comfort of the unfortunate; the next to make them feel that they are not dependent upon charity."

"That is good of you," observed the caller.

"How best to do this was long a puzzle to me, but I have solved it at last. When Major Crofoot starts in on an idea, he never lets it get away from him unsolved. There will be no manufacturing in my home. The inmates shall simply eat, sleep and walk about. Your countenance expresses surprise, but let me add that each and every one shall earn his keep."

"I—I can't see how."

"The simplest thing in the world. In the basement will be a 5,000 horse-power engine. Pipes will lead to it from every room. That engine will be run by what may be called lost power. For instance, you sneeze or cough. There is power there, but it is wasted. You fall off a chair; you sing or whistle; you yawn. It takes power to do it, but the power is wasted. By a system of pipes all this lost power will be conducted to the engine to run it. No coal, no gas, no wood. Engine runs right along day and night and has power enough to supply all factories within half a mile of it. What the factories pay will keep the home going. Do you understand?"

"What an idea!" gasped the woman. "Not a bad one," smiled the major as he walked around, "and I am sole originator. All others will be imitations. All I shall ask of the inmates is to take comfort. As they rock to and fro in 250 rocking chairs the engine is worked up to its full capacity; as they move across the floor, eat, sleep, quarrel or make up they furnish me power. Out of 250 people 188 will snore in their sleep. These snores will give me a pressure of 50 pounds on the engine."

"Wonderful! Wonderful!" she whispered.

"It's just making use of natural philosophy. It is not a stock company, and there will be no dividends, but I want outsiders interested. I want 100 people to take shares of \$17 each in order that they may help me run the home and receive a share of the public praise. The superintendent alone will receive a salary. May I offer you the position?"

"I don't believe I could take it. You see, I am only a volunteer canvasser."

"Exactly, but I am satisfied you

would make a good superintendent and see that none of the power was wasted. I can say that the salary will be at least \$5,000 per year."

"It is awfully kind of you, but I fear I must decline."

"Then I will not press you. I will, however, put you down for a \$17 share, and whenever you are near the home you are entitled to drop in at 1 stir up the inmates. The harder you stir them the more power we get. Have you \$2 handy, miss? If so, I will use it for revenue stamps."

"I don't understand," she replied as she rose up with a puzzled look.

"Plain as day, my dear young woman. I subscribed \$15 to the home you are canvassing for. I put you down for \$17 for a share in the Crofoot Utopia Power company. The difference between \$15 and \$17 is \$2. You had best pay now and have it over with."

"But I don't see," she protested as her eyes grew big.

"Then we will go over it again. If you add 2 to 15 it makes 17, doesn't it? And you owe me just the difference. This being my busy day—"

She looked at him in a vacant way for a minute and then laid \$2 on the desk and walked out without a word. Ten minutes later she was back with the real estate man on the first floor, and the real estate man pounded on the door and called out:

"Open, you sleek, slick man, and hand over that \$2!"

"Yes, you talked me out of \$2," added the man.

"Yes, or I'll kick the door in!"

"Yes, we'll kick the door in!"

The silence of death.

"Major Crofoot, you are a scoundrel!"

"Yes, a deep dyed scoundrel!"

But the major heard not the words. He had saved the money, locked up his office and gone down by the back stairs after his luncheon. He no longer figured on a 15 cent "grab," but his thoughts bounded forward to a 50 cent sit down with plenty of elbow room.

M. QUAD.

FIRST PAGE FOR SPEECHES.

Rivalry Among Congressmen For a Good Position In The Record.

The effort that is constantly being made to secure the printing of speeches on the front page of The Congressional Record is not generally understood. Senators and representatives naturally desire to have their deliveries in congress receive as much attention as possible, and there is but one publication in which they can monopolize the front page in a display of their speeches. That one publication is The Record.

Of course speeches that are printed in regular order in the debate, appearing on the day after they are delivered, are to be found only in their regular place in The Record. But in the cases of speeches withheld for revision there is an opportunity to have them displayed on the first page of the official report of the proceedings. This is merely done by an arrangement between the senate and house by which this privilege is about equally divided. Senators and representatives who withhold their remarks for revision frequently inquire when they can have the first page of The Record, which is generally reserved for at least a week ahead.

The general rule is, "First come, first served." In this way those who want to make their speeches influential will at times arrange to have them on the first page of The Record on the morning of a day when a vote is to be taken, in order that they may be brought prominently to the attention of their fellow legislators just before they are to take action on the matters of which they treat. It is in the nature of judicious advertisement—Washington Star.

Lincoln Couldn't Do It.

"When I was in Springfield, Abraham Lincoln and General Baker, who was killed at Leesburg, Va., during the civil war, made the race for the Whig nomination for congress," said Dr. D. B. Hill. "Both were Whites, and both were keen for the nomination. Both had a strong personal following, and if both ran the Democrat would win in the district. So a primary election was necessary to settle the contest. Baker won. Both men were at Springfield when the news came. Lincoln was depressed. The crowd to cheer him up called on him for a speech. Getting up, he said: 'Gentlemen, I'd like to comply with your request, but I can't make a speech now. I expected to receive the nomination, but I failed. If I had won, I know Baker would have got up here and so charmed you with his eloquence as to make you believe you had done him a favor by nominating me. But I can't do it.'"—Argonaut.

They Used Clean Ones.

The head master of a boarding school in Sheffield is very particular about the behavior of his scholars during meal-times. A short time ago the master observed one of the boys cleaning his knife on the tablecloth and immediately pounced on him.

"Is that what you generally do at home, sir?" he asked sternly.

"Oh, no," replied the boy quietly. "We generally use clean knives at home."—London Fun.

Superlative.

"There's a lucky man for you!"

"Now's that?"

"Why, he's got a butler so dignified that he even awes the cook into submission."—Exchange.

The native dress of the better class of Japanese of both sexes is a loose wrapper, open at the chest and at the waist confined by a girdle.

Munster, Germany, has a high school which has been in existence 1,100 years.

SEAGOING BONNETS.

That Coquettishly Top Off Smart Bathing Suits.

It is safe to predict that numbers of women who have not the smallest intention of venturing above their ankles into the summer seas will nevertheless fit themselves out with new bathing caps. They are too coquettishly becoming to be lightly resisted, and numbers of them are direct copies of the models made up for the season's wear at Trouville, Dieppe, Dinard and Ostend, says the New York Evening Sun. Hitherto a red cotton or silk handkerchief tied over an ugly yellow oiled silk cap has been the proper, in fact the only, hair protection for the timid or venturesome feminine bather.

At last a pretty and salt water proof material has been found that does away with the old yellow mob shaped bag.



THE NEW BATHING CAPS.

and the quaintest little bonnets and caps of bright plaid silk have come to take their place. Some of these are made in the shape of a highland piper's cap, and others are nautical reefers with two ribbon tails dangling over the left ear.

Of pure white and navy blue silk a few pretty caps bearing in the center of their tops jaunty red pompons have been made, but the plaid silks predominate. This is because the flannel and alpaca bathing suits of every color are trimmed with plaid bands, collars and vests of plaid serge, and the smart seagoing hose are woven in bright Scotch stripes.

The cap that tops off a suit so dazzling is naturally a sort of epitome of all the colors reflected from the shoulders down, and it is the thing to order when buying a bathing suit a bold set of initials embroidered with a nautical device on the cap's head band or on one side of its puffy top. Salt water proof silk is used for this purpose.

In plaid silk sunbonnets for wearing right in among the breakers every woman thinks she sees a possibility of shading her face from the intensity of sunburn that crisps the tender skin, and those who don't care or who know just how many degrees of heat and reflection their cheeks can safely endure are buying huge waterproof silk bandanna handkerchiefs made up into caps. The cap has a base of oiled silk, and then the bright handkerchief is wound, like a negress' turban, into a tall and becoming headdress that ends with a knot in front and fits so closely that not a hair is exposed to the injurious salt waves.

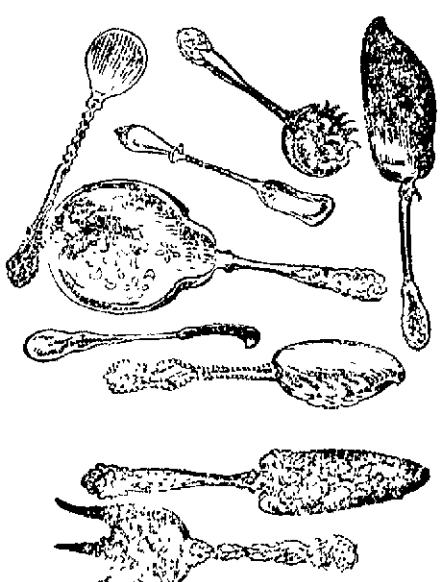
Delicious Cold Chocolate Pudding.

A delicious chocolate pudding which may be served with whipped cream and eaten cold is made as follows: Put into a bowl two cupsful of stale bread and pour over it one quart of scalded milk. While it is cooling put two squares of chocolate in a saucepan and melt it over hot water. When the bread and milk are cool, mix with them two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, two eggs slightly beaten, the chocolate, two tablespoonfuls of salt and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a buttered tin for an hour in a moderately hot oven.—New York Tribune.

Among the Wedding Gifts.

Good Housekeeping pictures these implements commonly bestowed as wedding gifts and reads the riddle of them thus:

At the extreme right is a fried oyster knife, and corresponding to it on



CAN YOU GUESS THEIR USES?

the opposite side is a chocolate muddier for mudding the ingredients of a cup of chocolate at the table. The central, largest spoon is a saratoga chip server, next it is a large mulligan spoon and above that, with six teeth, a cucumber server directly underneath the saratoga chip server is a butter knife pick, for butter balls, and below that a jelly knife. Following these are a jelly cake knife and a toast fork.

STUDY ALL YOU MAY.

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A "TIRED BRAIN."

When a Man Thinks His Brain Is Tired, It Is Really His Stomach That Is Overfed or Some Other Vital Point That Is Weakened.

Every man should have impressed upon him the fact that the human brain is capable of absolutely unlimited development. It can be developed more easily, more permanently than the muscles. Like the muscles, it is developed by exercise, but unlike them there is no limit to its possible development and there is no age limit to the growth of mental faculties.

If you go to a certain hotel in Chicago you will find at the door of the large dining room a colored gentleman who takes your hat, overcoat and umbrella. He gives you no ticket. When you walk out again, to your intense amazement he hands you your property, identifying you among hundreds of other guests and immediately associating you with the proper hat and coat.

In a big store in Twenty-third street, New York city, a small negro lad, 14 or 15 years old, works for a living. One day at that store this writer asked for a book apparently seldom purchased. Various dignified white men were asked about the book. They thought that they did not have it, but to make sure they asked the colored boy. Without a moment's hesitation he pointed out a certain balcony on the east side of the store and told exactly where the small volume could be found. Every one of the thousands of books in that store was located in a definite spot in that young negro's mind, despite the fact that he probably had seen the insides of very few of the volumes.

The two instances quoted are not unusual. They indicate merely the most superficial sort of development of one particular mental faculty, that of recollection. A more remarkable instance of such development was shown by Houdin, the French prestidigitator. He could pass a shop window containing perhaps scores of different articles, cast a glance at the window as he went by and enumerate without error everything in it from that one glance. Some men learn a score or more of languages.

Yet the greatest development of any human brain has never taxed even to the slightest degree the actual capacity of the mind.

No matter to what extent you may train your mental faculties, no matter how much you may use your brain, you will still be like the man who has spent 5 or 6 cents and has a million dollars in the bank.

We are justified in believing that we are destined to marvelous mental achievements in the future, when we consider the instrument of thought that has been given to us and which is so little used at present.

A scientist named Meinert calculates that the gray matter of the brain contains 600,000,000 cells.

That in itself seems quite complicated. If we only had one thought stored away in each cell, we would know quite a good deal.

But you must remember that each cell is divided into several thousand molecules separately divisible.

Every one of these molecules contains many millions of atoms. Unquestionably each separate atom plays its part in the working of the brain. Figuring on a very modest basis, you find that your brain contains 18,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 separate atoms.

The theory that the atom is an indivisible particle of matter, which is indicated by its name, meaning uncuttable, is only a theory not by any means demonstrated. There is no reason to believe that there is any limit to the universe in the direction of bigness or littleness. What we call an atom may be in effect an indivisible particle of matter or it may be a small universe in itself. However this may be, don't you think that with a brain organized as above you ought to be able to develop a good deal of mental energy and be quite free from any worry about overworking the machine which has been given to you to do your thinking?

When a man thinks his brain is tired, it is really his stomach that is overfed or some other vital point that is depleted or overloaded. Keep the rest of your body in good condition, and your brain will never feel any amount of work that you will be able to give it.—New York Journal.

The Practical Joke.

The practical joke is a remnant of barbarism. Hunted back to its origin, it is a survival of the methods of torture in vogue with savages the world over. The idea behind every practical joke is the infliction of pain, shame, fear or ridicule upon the victim. It is not often that tragic effects follow a joke, repeating the news chronicles of the daily press, but when one reflects that the real object of every alleged "joke" of the practical kind is simply to inflict physical or mental pain upon some one it seems as if it must be time, by the clock of the ages, for the practice to end, at least among civilized and half civilized people.—Ada C. Sweet in Woman's Home Companion.

That Some Time.

Gaylord: Glad to have met you, old boy. Come up and see me some time. Mosker: I declare, it's too bad! It will be impossible for me to come then. I've an engagement elsewhere. So sorry.—Boston Transcript.

Persia has the most famous turquoise mines in the world, which have been worked no less than eight centuries. These pretty stones, however, are to be found in many parts of the world, including Savoy.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastric Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c. and \$1. Large size contains 2 1/2 times as much. Book all about it, a paper mailed free, created by C. W. Cupples, Chicago.

Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont

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L. A. McCuen, No. 5 West Main St.

A Few Hot Weather

Price Hints.

Ladies' Bathing Hats.....5c

One Night Traveling Cases...25c

Butcher's Aprons, large size 25c

Cook and Wait-rs' Caps...25c

Black or Tan Balbriggan...25c

Oversleeves.....10c and 25c

Fine Jersey Sweaters.....37c

Picnic Caps, new shapes...25c

Doll's Hat & Shirt Store

4 East Main Street.



DR. KUTCHIN, Ex-U. S. Surgeon, Columbus, Ohio.

Is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DOCTOR KUTCHIN

20 Years Experience

Recognized by the entire medical fraternity as the

LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE WORLD.

He cures sick men and women, and has an established reputation for honesty and reliability. He keeps his promises.

The Bible says: "In the mouths of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here are several witnesses.

Dr. Kutchin has hundreds of such testimonials, but never publishes a name unless asked to do so. Read what these cured and happy people have to say.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE THE DOCTOR BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE?

SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

I was desperately ill for several years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I had as good doctors as I could get in this part of the country, but they did not help me. I was so weak I could not walk; my feet were swollen so I could only wear a big pair of father's overshoes. I was a most blind, and the doctors gave me up to die.

My father took me to Dr. Kutchin, and while he would not promise to cure me, he gave me treatment. I have doctored with him for 4 months. Now I can go any place and am improving so rapidly that I feel about as well as ever. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Kutchin. Will answer letters if stamp is enclosed. MRS. CHARLES YANNAYON, Pittman, Ohio.

THIS FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS GOOD READING.

Versailles, O., April, 1901.

For seven years I never drew a well breath. I took Peruna and all the other patent medicines until I had enough bottles in my house to start a drug store. I tried seven or eight local doctors. Nothing ever helped me. Finally I went to see Dr. Kutchin, and he pronounced my disease Bronchial Catarrh. In three months I gained eighteen pounds. I am feeling well as fast as a man can.

Dr. Kutchin is very reasonable in his charges and I would have saved hundreds of dollars if I had gone to him sooner. I advise all the sick to doctor with him, for they will never regret it. JOSEPH SAINTIGNON.

CURED SEVEN YEARS AGO.

I was in deep trouble 7 years ago. In fact, I was about dead. I had a bad case of catarrh of the stomach and disease of the kidneys. I could not do any work without playing out. I was bloated, nervous, sleepless, with pain in my back and a tired, ailing feeling. I used to get up in the morning, tired, then when I went to bed, nothing helped me. I had often heard of Dr. Kutchin and I determined to go and see him. He took my case and cured me. I owe my life to him. This was six years ago. I keep well and strong. My advice to the sick is—go and see Dr. Kutchin. If he can't do you good, he will tell you so. He is reliable in every way, and you can depend on him. I will answer letters enclosing stamp. H. G. A. FLETCHER, Cortland, Ohio.

ONE PATENT WRITES.

"I was brought up on a farm, but at 20 was a nervous wreck. I was morose, dependent, gloomy, nervous, sunken eyes with dark circles; no ambition; cold hands and feet; memory poor; back weak; dragging feeling in joints; varicose (enlargement of the heart); half loose; pimples on face. My hollow cheeks, stooping form and agonizing countenance revealed the blight of my existence. Doctors treated me for some months, but did not help me. I was recommended by a friend to try Dr. Kutchin. His treatment made me a different man. I was radically and permanently cured. My nerves became strong—my blood pure—gained 19 pounds—eyes bright and cheerful—a new life opened up, and I felt myself a man in every respect—mentally and physically."

The doctor has been visiting this county for 12 years.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Aug 1, 1901

ORRVILLE, MANSION HOUSE, TUESDAY, AUG. 6

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.



FIRE INSURANCE The Ohio Farmers Insurance Company

INSURES FARM PROPERTY AT COST.

C. V. HAMMERSMITH, AGENT,

MASSILLON, O.

DR. B. W. GROFF, Veterinary Surgeon & Dentist

Again, is now sole proprietor of Groff's Veterinary Infirmary and Feed Barn, situated at No. 20 North street.

All diseases of domestic animals scientifically treated.

Day and night calls promptly attended to.

Your patronage solicited.

Telephone 130. B. W. GROFF, V. S.



Dirt never hurts any one if it is changed every day.

A bushel of peanuts will make a gallon of olive oil when the right kind of rascals manipulate it.

What we wish to remark is that the man who will smoke in a creamery should be fired at once.

The Belgian hare fad is dying out, and the animal fanciers are going to try black cats now.

A good line fence will do much to insure you a good neighbor, and the want of it may easily be good for a row and a lawsuit.

Good calves always follow in the wake of the farm separator, just as good as those who follow their mother all summer.

The self sucking cow belongs in the feed yard and not in the dairy barn. Life is too short to bother with reforming such beasts.

The manufacturers of shovels have organized a trust. It is fair to infer in this case that they intend to get a scoop on the business.

Thirty-five pounds of prunes for a dollar ought to secure for the hired man of the farm a dish of sass for supper every day of the year.

The oat crop of the country is reported a hundred million bushels shy this year. Much lower prices for this cereal are not anticipated.

If we had a field where the weeds had got the best of the crop, we would turn the whole business under in July and plow again in September.

Georgia's best and most profitable crop is peaches. This delicious fruit finds there the climate and soil which secure its very best development.

The Texas steer is becoming so well bred and refined in appearance that he can put to shame almost any of his northern brethren from the dairy sections.

A selfish, miserly and wealthy old man of 80 is to his heirs and the lawyers what a quarter of venison is to a pack of wolves when hung up in the woods.

The skim milk from the farm separator is worth 30 cents a hundred pounds for the calves, or half as much as the whole milk will sell for during the summer season.

The up to date farmer today either has a telephone in his house, is planning to get one or is seriously thinking about it. If you are doing neither—well, draw your own inference.

Two things always look good to us—one, a field of red clover just in bloom and the other a herd of Polled Angus steers in a blue grass pasture. Both are evidence of high class farming.

We have noted lately several fatal accidents resulting from inexperienced men climbing windmill towers to oil the bearings. If you are 50 and weigh 200 pounds, you had better let this job out.

Young men just out of college, not knowing just what business to take up, will please note that the bricklayers' trade is not overcrowded. The cry today is "More mortar," not "More lawyers."

A friend writes inquiring where he can procure a plant of the Lawson carnation. We think any up to date greenhouse could supply him, as this variety has been quite generally introduced.

The time is coming when it will not be a question of how large shall be the exportable surplus of cereals and meats produced in this country so much as whether we can raise an abundance for our own people.

Cows often develop a depraved liking for onions in the spring, just the same as folks do, and when they get hold of this fruit their milk gives them away just as quickly as will the breath of a person who has eaten thereof.

The immense grain trade of Liverpool has not until recently developed the use of the modern elevator. All the millions of bushels of grain imported have been laboriously conveyed from ship to warehouse by stevedores.

Of course it looks perfectly reasonable to assume that if you feed your cow rich food she ought to give you rich milk, but that's where you get fooled, for tests innumerable have proved that the food affects the quantity and not the quality, so far as butter fat is concerned.

The best dairy cows are seldom handsome. Their business prohibits. If one wants a handsome cow, take a 2-year-old heifer well bred on beef lines. Note also that the best brood mares are seldom handsome.

With wool and cotton at close to the same figure, we cannot see any sort of use in clothmakers putting cotton into woolen garments and compelling the seller to lie to the consumer when he says such goods are all wool.

Southern Iowa is coming to the front this year with a great crop of peaches. Year by year the peach belt seems to be gradually moving north, and anyhow it is certain that harder types of this fruit are being developed.

English agriculture is steadily declining, a crop average in 1870 of 9,548,000 acres having shrunken to 7,235,000 acres in 1895. The cheap farm products of this country and the low cost of transportation are responsible for this decline.

We have a well defined standard for good butter, and little by little we are getting an equally well defined standard for the cow, which is one which will give not less than 5,000 pounds of milk in a year testing 4 per cent butter fat. Up to date dairymen will not bother to milk cows which fall below this standard.

Most men should know it, but some do not, that it is an extremely risky business to move fat hogs in a wagon when the mercury is above 80. If they must be moved or marketed during hot weather, it should be done at night or very early in the morning. Several cases of heavy losses for lack of care in this matter have recently come to our attention.

The old fight on oleomargarine will come up at the next session of congress. Nothing prevented the passage of the Groat bill during the last session save that its opponents were able to prevent its coming to a vote in the senate. The dairy interests have the right to demand the stamping out of this fraud. We know that it is the age of evolution, but we still do not believe that we have yet come to the time when legitimate dairymen will be conducted with a drove of steers instead of dairy cows.

Nature has her own way of pruning the tree and thinning the fruit. She uses the hail storm, the cyclone, the sleet storm, the thunderbolt, frosts, blight, insects, fire to do her pruning and thinning, processes seemingly harsh and destructive, and associated with these methods she gives a wonderful recuperative power to all vegetable life. When too much fruit sets upon a tree, something is almost sure to happen to thin it out, either some insect pest, a hail storm, a high wind or an untimely frost.

A western creamery has evolved a new scheme—that of doing the family washings for its patrons. A laundry outfit has been placed adjacent to the creamery, and the steam, heat and water of the creamery plant are utilized by the laundry under the care of a competent washerman, with the result that a great burden of work has been removed from the farmer's wife and the farm home to the co-operative creamery. We do not see any reason why this scheme is not entirely practicable. It certainly is worth investigation.

Twenty years ago a young farmer, a thinker, found himself with a poor, stony and sterile New Jersey farm upon his hands, from which the united labor of himself and father could extort hardly a poor living. He was not very far from New York city, where there was an unlimited demand for pure milk. He took up the cow and evolved the plan of selling to city customers a guaranteed pure milk. From that small beginning his business has grown until he now milks 500 cows and receives for their product over \$100,000 per year.

A friend of ours, the owner of as good a farm in the central west as any man could wish for, was tempted to sell it about three months ago because he was offered \$20 per acre more for it than he had ever thought it could be worth. He has been hunting since pretty steadily to find another place which would suit him as well and failed. He cannot get his money out on interest at any higher rate than 5 per cent and confidentially tells us that he was the biggest fool in four states when he let go the old farm. There are others just like him.

We are again asked about the squirrel-rail grass, the pest of the lawn. We have practically exterminated it from our own lawn by close and frequent mowing with the lawn mower just as it gets ready to throw up the seed head. The cuttings should be gathered in a grass catcher and burned as soon as they are dry enough. The whole secret of getting rid of it lies in preventing it from going to seed upon the lawn, as the plant is an annual and propagated solely from the seed borne the previous season. If not looked after, it will ruin a lawn in two seasons.

Gasoline engines are to quite an extent superseding windmills as a cheap motive power on the farm. In the main the gasoline engine is very much more desirable than the windmill and, once started, needs almost as little supervision. Where a windmill can be made serviceable on a tower not to exceed 40 feet in height, it is probably, so far as pumping water is concerned, the very cheapest power obtainable; but where higher towers are required and where power is needed for grinding, shelling corn, for running a separator and sawing wood the gasoline engine is by far the better.

THE BETTER WAY.

We have an inquiry from a young man aged 20. He is a representative western farm boy, has always lived and worked on the farm and availed himself of such educational advantages as the local country school afforded. He says he expects to stay with his father until he is of age and then commence life for himself. He owns a team of horses and has saved up \$150 in money. He wants us to tell him how he can work it so that he may best succeed as a farmer and says that he would like to raise good stock, grow big crops and farm in a little better way than he has been brought up to. This is another of those hard questions which folks seem to like to fire at us. So much depends upon the young man himself, the locality where he may settle down for business and the sort of girl that he sits up with Sunday evenings. If he locates where land is worth from \$90 to \$80 per acre, he will be compelled to put more brains and science into his work than if he takes a homestead on some frontier settlement. If he is to work high priced land and wants to farm better than his father did, we would advise him to go to one of the many excellent agricultural colleges and spend what money he has got in acquiring a knowledge of the technical and scientific agriculture. This would include farm mechanics, stock breeding, feeding and care, soil physics, fertilizers, animal diseases, drainage, rotation of crops and a hundred and one practical and valuable things which he can turn into dollars later on in his farm work. Two winters' crop used would easily make a \$75 a month man of him if he wished to work for some one else, or should he go into business on his own hook and rent a good farm, for instance, he would be almost certain to make a success of his work. It is not so much the practical knowledge acquired as the result of such a course of study, that is almost invaluable, as it is that each an effort is an eye opener for the young man, disclosing to him the possibilities of his profession and awakening in him an ambition and desire to know more and occupy a higher place in this profession. He may not do this, but instead marry, rent a farm and settle down to work in the old fashioned way and perhaps succeed in a way, but he will be a broader, wiser and more successful man to do as we suggest.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY.

Enjoyable living is very largely dependent upon temperature and humidity. Temperatures above 80 and below 60 are each endurable only as man makes a special effort to adjust himself to such conditions. The happy mean of temperature is 70, at which point man thinks nothing about the atmosphere. A few islands of the sea and a limited section of great elevation immediately under the equator enjoy 70 the year round, but the best and most favorable types of humanity are found where the thermometer extremes have the widest range, the effort required by man to adapt himself to such radical changes seeming in some way to develop his best qualities. The question of humidity is also an important one, for where there is a great excess the conditions for men are as unfavorable as where there may be a great deficiency. In either case the extreme so affecting vegetable and animal life and growth that a living for man is hard to obtain. The happy medium as to humidity is found in a three foot rainfall during the year.

CORN AND ITS FUTURE.

The somewhat startling fact is announced by men who have made a study of the question that the production of corn has reached its limit in this country, while the demand for it is bound to constantly increase. It is claimed that the days of cheap corn—corn at from 15 to 25 cents per bushel—are over and that the greatly increased domestic and foreign demand is likely to force the average value of this cereal to about 40 cents as against an average value of about 30 cents for the past decade—in other words, that the corn crop is likely to be worth 25 per cent more for the coming ten years than for the past ten. This fact, if it prove to be well stated, will be good news to the residents of the corn belt, for coupled with it will be the certain advance in value of all meat commodities of which corn is the foundation.

WHAT SHAPE IS IT IN?

If you have an interest in a cemetery, and it is presumed that you will have sooner or later, it is your duty as a patriotic citizen to see that it is not left to become one of those spots which are a standing disgrace to an enlightened American civilization. Co-operate cheerfully with your neighbors in the effort to make the sacred acre give evidence of the care and attention bestowed upon it. The dead will rest undisturbed surrounded by weeds and neglect, but it is a disgrace to the living nevertheless.

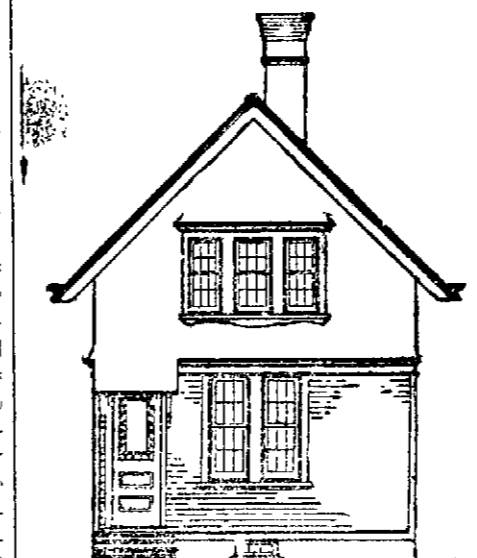
A very pretty illustration of connubial felicity we have been watching lately connected with the nesting of a pair of grosbeaks near a window of our home where they may be watched. Both birds helped build the nest, and during the incubating period the male bird put in most of his time on a particular limb of a tree near by singing his best. When the young birds opened their hungry mouths, he was on deck with plenty of fat grubs. This husband and father was true to his wife, his home and his family, in which respect he set a good example to men in general.

J. S. Trigg

COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS.

A \$1,000 Dwelling That Makes a Very Pleasant Residence.

We reproduce drawings representing a simple and homelike four room cottage with a pleasing distribution of windows of the simplest design and construction, which contribute much to the effect of a cheerful home. There are two large rooms in the first story and two in the second. The stairs are enclosed by a partition, thus saving expense in their construction. The frame of the building is of spruce—sills, 4 by 7; floor beams, 2 by 6; rafters, 2 by 6; outside studding, 2 by 4; studding of inside partitions, 2 by 4.

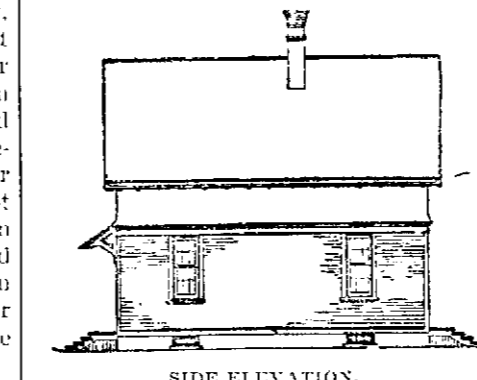


FRONT ELEVATION.

3, all placed 16 inches from centers. The outside walls and gables of the building are covered with surfaced hemlock and sheathing paper.

The first story is clapboarded with white pine beveled siding. The second story is shingled. The roof is covered with XX white pine shingles, 5 inches to the weather, nailed upon 1 by 3 shingle lath. Shingles on the sides of the house laid 5 1/2 inches to the weather.

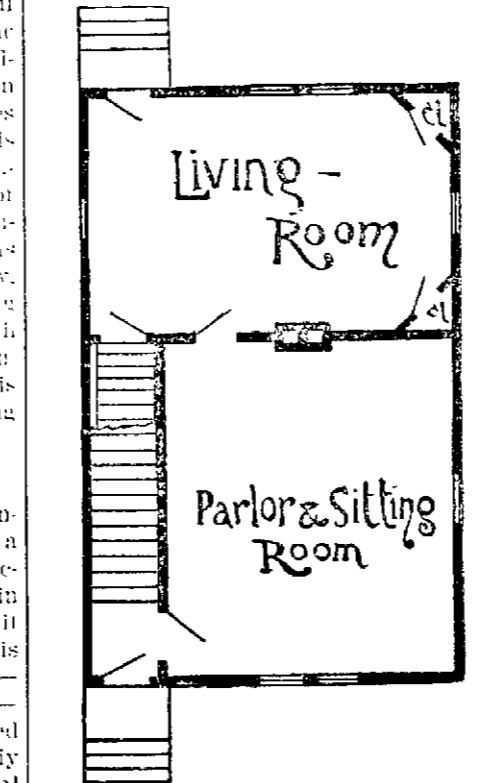
The large boards, outside door and window casings, cornices, belt courses,



SIDE ELEVATION.

moldings, etc., are of dry white pine, to show clear face. Window sash of white pine, glazed with single thick glass and balanced with weights in the usual way.

The floors are seven-eighths inch by 4 tongued and grooved spruce, well driven together and blind nailed. The doors in the first story are 1 1/2 thick, with four sunk panels molded both sides, hung with black japanned iron butts and provided with brass faced mortice locks, white porcelain knobs, etc. Second story doors, 1 1/4 thick, four panels stock door, hung

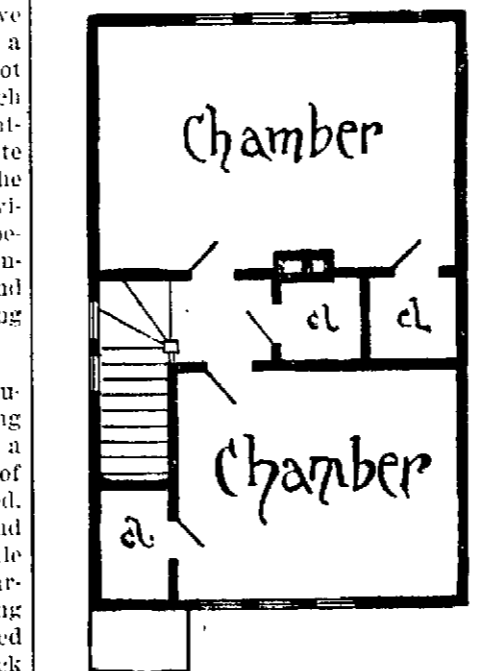


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

with black japanned iron butts and provided with iron locks, brown mineral knobs, etc.

The side walls and ceilings are plastered in two coats; last coat white sand finish. The foundation walls are of stone and chimney of hard brick, laid in lime mortar.

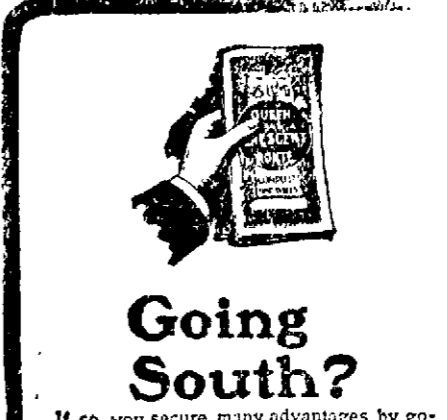
There is a cellar under the whole house 6 feet 6 inches in height. A neat hood protects the front entrance, which is reached by very broad steps of white pine. All exterior and interior woodwork is painted two coats, with patent pre-



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

pared paints in three colors; roof, red; sash, same; body, light drab, and trimmings of a dark drab color.

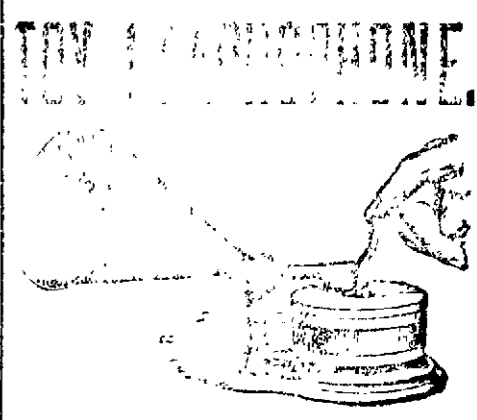
This house is suited to the wants of a family of moderate means and can be erected for \$1,000. By omitting the cellar, painting the roof and finishing the walls and ceilings of the rooms with one coat of plaster it can be erected for about \$750, without plumbing of any description.



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Arrive Buffalo 6:00 p. m. | Arrive Cleveland 6:00 p. m.
Leave Cleveland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 5 p. m. Arrive Buffalo 5:30 a. m.
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THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901.

Financial and commercial reports for the past week show that expectations of midsummer dullness have not been fulfilled. Bank clearings and railway earnings continue to reflect the expanding tendency of business.

One distinction is claimed for Cincinnati which, so far, Cleveland has not disputed. Statistics prove that the "Queen City" is the wickedest in the state. There is a chance that Cleveland may yet get ahead of its hated rival even in this particular.

In the sixteenth annual "Statistical Year Book of Canada" are set forth figures to show what a great country Canada really is. Comparisons are made with the figures of fiscal and commercial operations in the United States which, while not intended to do so, show very plainly how dependent Canada is on this country for its markets as well as for its bases of supply.

Nearly everybody is getting a vacation this summer because almost everybody is prosperous. Business men all over the country have made more money in the last twelve months than they have in any preceding year in the last ten. Wages have been raised in nearly every trade and handicraft, while employers are happy and disposed to be generous. There are few people who cannot plan a trip to the seashore or mountain with a well-filled purse. These are the best vacation days the American people have ever known.

By the use of unnecessary adjectives and criticism in his "History of the United States Navy" E. S. Maclay has revived the unfortunate controversy concerning the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley previous to and at the naval battle of Santiago. Mr. Maclay says that in going over the records found in the official reports he "became indignant" and used language which showed his feelings. Had he swallowed his feelings and stuck to facts his work would have been just as accurate and a great deal of unnecessary bitterness would have been avoided.

The premature consideration of the name of Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, for the Republican nomination for president in 1904, recalls the fact that Mr. Fairbanks, like the late Benjamin Harrison, the last Republican president from Indiana, and Thomas A. Hendricks, the last Democratic vice president from that state, was born in Ohio. He is a native of Unionville, in Union county, and was admitted to the bar in this state in 1874. Senator Fairbanks, like his colleague, Senator Beveridge, also born in Ohio, is a resident of Indianapolis.

Collier's Weekly says the business of the weather bureau is to keep a careful record of meteorological phenomena and to note "probabilities." This is all it is expected to do in return for the millions it receives. "Meteorology" is at best only a pseudo-science. There is no ground for confident prediction in its vague and constantly changing data, and long forecasts of the weather will not be made by more scientific persons than the compilers of almanacs until someone has measured the influence of the Japanese current, the spots on the sun and the habits of the groundhog.

Admiral Schley's declaration in a recent newspaper interview: "This is no time for talking; it is time for action," gives rise to the hope that the honor of the United States navy is not to be tainted by the retirement of one of its most distinguished officers without an effort on his part to seek vindication of the charges against him. The general sentiment of the navy appears to be that every opportunity and encouragement should be given Admiral Schley to come forward with a demand that he be faced by his accusers and that his record in the West Indian campaign be fully ventilated.

Every humane Massillonian rejoices to see so many of the equine members of the community wearing hats this torrid weather. Danger from sunstroke is imminent during protracted heated spells, and hence the protection of horses by hats is not only humane, but directly in the line of business interests. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is largely responsible for the adoption of equine millinery. It is to be hoped that the custom so widely promulgated will be widely followed. THE INDEPENDENT

would like to see every Massillon draught horse, and others which have to be out in the sun for long stretches at a time, provided with broad brimmed hats.

The Prohibitionists of the United States are expressing great elation over the fact that "in the fiscal year, of 1899, 2,190 distilleries were seized by marshals, 2,101 of which were destroyed and the remaining carried away. In these raids 711 persons were arrested, one man was killed, three were wounded and, what is very suggestive, every one of the distilleries seized was in a license state and not a solitary one in any prohibition state." Unfortunately for this argument, the number of illicit stills seized last year was 1,975, and by far the largest number of the e. in a single state, were in Georgia, which, with the exception of four cities, is a prohibition state at the present time. Of 584 arrests made for violation of the internal revenue laws 245 were in Georgia.

The "Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands," in course of compilation in the division of insular affairs of the war department, will give an account from official and other sources of the pearl and shell fisheries of the Sulu archipelago, their relation to that industry and product in general. The story, it is said, contains in a nutshell the economic and commercial value and exploitative possibilities of this sea product within United States jurisdiction. The value of this product at Sulu alone since January, 1900, according to custom house returns, was 222,814 pounds of mother-of-pearl shells, valued at \$75,712; black shells, 1,114 pounds, valued at \$440, and snail shells, 17,707 pounds, valued at \$5,609; total, \$81,761. The same amount was exported approximately from the port of Siasi, in the Iapul group, which would make an aggregate of 483,242 pounds, valued at \$143,322, from the two Sulu points alone. The value of pearls in their natural state or split imported into the United States for home consumption was in 1899, \$1,802,531; in 1900, \$1,595,910; for nine months ending March 31, 1901, \$1,086,480, ranking next in value to diamonds. The pearl fisheries will eventually prove to be one of the greatest of the many sources of wealth in our Philippine possessions.

"DON'T DRINK; KEEP LAW."

That the Advice Given by the Amalgamated Association.

E. W. Jones, the secretary of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association, receives regularly an "Official Strike Bulletin," issued from the national office of the organization. The last issue of the journal contains the following from National President Shaffer:

"Do not drink, especially if the trust tries to break the strike by importing non-union men. Don't believe anyone who says the mills will be closed forever or taken out of the community if you don't go to work. It costs money to move mills, and it takes time, too. There is no money in an idle mill and the trusts need money badly. There were not enough men in the country to run the plants before the strike, so all you need to do to win the fight is: don't go to work. Enjoy your summer shutdown, it means more work next winter. That is the time for mill work anyhow. The trust will keep the laws, but try to provoke the strikers to break them. To break the law is to play into their hands and break the strike. Keep the law."

DeWitt's Witch Hazel should be promptly applied to cuts, burns and scalds. It soothes, and quickly heals the injured part. There are worthless counterfeits, be sure to get DeWitt's. Chas. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

THE WORK GOES ON.

Navarre Line Built Straight Past the Allman and Yant Places.

The Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, enjoined from building its Navarre line along the properties of Stephen Allman and Leander Yant, somewhat less than a mile north of Navarre, has gotten around this obstacle by taking to the middle of the road at these places. Elsewhere the line is constructed at the side of the road. Messrs. Yant and Allman cannot obtain injunctions restraining the construction of the line in the middle of the road. Not a day has been lost through the opposition to the company, and the work is now being carried into Navarre.

To Found a Model Town.

A gigantic scheme is afloat to found a great model industrial town in the Eastern part of the country, where shall be gathered a variety of manufacturers and an army of employees under social conditions, the town and manufactures to be organized according to the most approved business methods, with the highest regard to the physical and intellectual welfare of its residents. Fifty years ago a medicine was founded which also had in view the welfare of humanity. This was Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy famed the world over for its cure of dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, belching, insomnia, biliousness, nervousness and malaria, fever and ague. As a strengthening tonic and blood purifier it is unequalled. A trial will certainly convince you of its value.

"I wish to truthfully state to you and the readers of these few lines that your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is without question the best and only cure for dyspepsia that I have ever come in contact with and I have used many other preparations." John Beam, West Middlesex, Pa. No preparation equals Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, as it contains all the natural digestants. It will digest all kinds of food and can't help but do you good. Chas. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main street.

AFTER MANY HOURS

School Board Committee Awards Contracts.

MEINHART AND CURLEY.

Most of the Contracts Were Awarded to Them—The Heating and Ventilating Feature Causes the Trouble—Price of the Building Aggregates About \$39,000.

For three long hours on Monday afternoon, in the presence of a dozen interested parties, the board of education opened sealed proposals for the construction work on the new Oak Park school house. Then it went into executive session, in which it was decided that the matter should be placed in the hands of the building committee. The proposed building is to contain eight rooms, the same size as the Fay street structure, and is its counterpart in many respects. The contract for the latter, let some time ago, approximated \$47,000, but if the contract for the West Side building is to be awarded on the figures submitted to the board on Monday, it bids fair to cost some thousands more. The bidding ran much higher than was expected, S. T. Bryce, the well known Toledo ventilating man, declaring it to have been the highest he has ever met with in his experience with public contracts.

Only two bids were submitted for the entire work of construction, those of Clark Brothers, of Barberton, and Meinhardt & Son, of Massillon. The bid of R. H. Evans & Company was on the entire structure, with the exception of the artificial stone and the cement and tile composition specifications. Judging from the price set upon these two items by other contractors, the bid of Meinhardt & Son, \$46,825.30, was the lowest of the three. Their bids, as well as a list of those whose proposals were but partial, follows:

Clark Brothers: Mason work, using pressed brick, \$11,800; artificial stone, \$7,340; carpenter work, glass, glazing and hardware, \$9,388; roofing, \$1,811; steel construction, \$2,825; painting and hard-wood finishing, \$816 61; plumbing, sewer and gas fitting, \$1,390; fire proofing, \$1,852.53; slate blackboards, \$435; cement and tile composition work, \$6,387; heating and ventilating, \$2,354.54; lathing and plastering, \$2,235. Grand total, \$48,932.57.

R. H. Evans & Company: Mason work, \$12,202.07; carpenter work, etc., \$11,235; roofing, \$1,289; steel construction, \$2,900; painting, etc., \$1,000; plumbing, etc., \$1,475; fire proofing, \$1,300; slate blackboards, \$440; heating and ventilating, \$2,350; lathing and plastering, \$2,553. Grand total, \$36,774.07.

John Meinhardt & Son: Mason work, \$10,899.60; artificial stone, \$6,800; carpenter work, etc., \$9,881; roofing, \$1,289; steel construction, \$2,386; painting, etc., \$871.20; plumbing, etc., \$1,475; fire proofing, \$1,429; slate blackboards, \$440; cement and tile composition work, \$6,387; heating and ventilating, \$2,494.50; lathing and plastering, \$2,553. Grand total, \$46,825.80.

Plumbing, sewer and gas fitting—Walter H. Allman, \$1,475; Fred W. Justus, \$1,475.

Artificial stone—Marblithie Tile Company, of Dayton, \$7,000.

Roofing—A. F. Portmann, \$1,724; Akers & Harpham, of Akron, \$1,800; J. Callaghan & Sons, of Cleveland, \$1,830.

Carpenter work—George Curley, \$9,100; Skeel Brothers, of Cleveland, \$8,587.

Steel construction—T. H. Brooks & Company, of Cleveland, \$2,915.96.

Fire proofing—Thomas Page, \$1,427; C. J. Miller & Son, \$1,481.

Slate blackboards—Segner & Miller, \$440; Standard School Furniture Company, of Cleveland, \$400.

Heating and ventilating—Bartlett Brothers' Company, of Cleveland, single furnace system, \$2,484.54; Bryce Heating and Ventilating Company, of Toledo, single blower system, \$2,348; Peck Williamson Company, of Cleveland, double fan system, \$2,885; single blower, \$2,485.

The building committee, which is composed of Messrs. Humberger, Kirchhofer and Fox, with President Johns as an ex-officio member, was in executive session until 10:30 o'clock on Monday evening and all of Tuesday morning. The question which is giving the members the most difficulty is that of heating and ventilating. Three firms, with three distinct systems, submitted bids, and representatives of each were on the ground to dilate on the relative merits of each. The question lies between the Bartlett Brothers' Company, of Cleveland, whose single furnace system was accepted for the Fay street building, and the single blower system of the Bryce Heating and Ventilating Company, of Toledo. Members of the committee contemplate a visit to Toledo some time next week to inspect the practical working of the last named system. Although the prices for none of the bids let have been divulged, the new building, it is said will cost much less than any of the lump bids opened on Monday, approximating \$39,000. Compromises in prices were effected with all the successful contractors. Although contracts have not as yet been assigned, Meinhardt & Son, of this city, will be awarded the contracts for mason work, roofing, plastering and lathing, steel construction, painting and hardwood finishing, plumbing, sewer and gas fitting and fire proofing. George Curley, of this city, will do the carpentering work.

Drop a quarter in THE INDEPENDENT want columns and get what you want.

NOT IN THE COMBINE.

Massillon District Not Included in Coal Trust's Holdings.

The Cleveland Leader says the Massillon Coal Mining Company, headed by Senator M. A. Hanna, is not to be a part of the soft coal combination now being formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. The statement does not imply that Senator Hanna is to have no part in the combination, for it is generally known that, aside from his Massillon holdings, he is one of the biggest stockholders in the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which will be one of the strong constituent companies of the new company. Senator Hanna's interest, therefore, in the soft coal combination will be found to be his interest in the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

The reason assigned by those in authority for the statement that the Massillon company will not be included is that the latter is purely a domestic coal and is not classed with the steam coals such as are being included in the big combination. A very small part of the product of the Massillon field is shipped up the lakes or sent into other territory adjacent to that of the mine. The Massillon Coal Mining Company is just now floating its securities, and the enterprise is meeting with remarkable success. Within thirty days after the stock was issued it was bringing fifteen per cent. premium and is now about all subscribed for. The capitalization is \$1,000,000, all of one issue of stock. Besides this there is a liability against the company for \$1,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, both of which the company, with a production of 1,000,000 tons per year, is able to take care of. It is the intention of the company to do all of its business through the office of M. A. Hanna & Co., in the Perry-Payne building, and without much additional expense. As the coal is shipped in small quantities up the lakes, the formation of this company will not necessitate the erection of any more docks to take care of the lake movement.

ALL RIGHT IF OBSERVED.

So Says a Massillon Knight of "No Treating" Ordinance.

J. Albert Shaidnagle, grand knight of Massillon council, Knights of Columbus, states that at the next meeting of the society he shall bring up the "no treating" resolution adopted at the Put-in-Bay outing of the order. There is a belief that it will be endorsed by the local council.

"The idea of the 'no treating' resolution is all right," remarked E. J. Creedon, a well known member of the order, today, "if it is observed. But it hardly does any good to adopt such a resolution, for it is soon forgotten, if ever it is observed, and the boys get back at the old way of treating each other. If treating could be abolished altogether, in all walks of life, we would be a much better people. There would be less drunkenness and less misery in the world, for too often men take drinks that they don't want and can't afford simply for sociability's sake."

A CHASE WITH SMALLPOX.

In Which District Mine Inspector Wins by a Neck.

District Mine Inspector Miller Tuesday morning returned in a hurry from Sparta, whither he had been recently called to direct the plugging of a gas well. "When I got there," said Mr. Miller, "I found that the owners of the well had decided to drill deeper and plugging could not be done, and I was mighty glad, for if I'd had to remain there very long there's no telling when I should have gotten away. Men were coming over to Sparta right along from Magnolia, where there is smallpox, and the establishing of a quarantine was begun just after I left."

LOUISA YOUNG DISAPPEARS.

Was to Have Faced the Probate Judge Today.

Constable Bamberger Monday could not find Louisa Young, aged 12 years, whose mother objects to her being sent to the Lancaster reformatory. The child was to have been examined by Probate Judge August today. But she disappeared Monday. The mother says she does not know where she is. The child recently pleaded guilty to forgery and obtaining goods under false pretenses.

TO INITIATE TWENTY.

Camp Fires of the Modern Woodmen Will Burn Brightly Friday.

Twenty candidates are to be initiated in the Massillon camp of the Modern Woodmen Friday evening. There are to be refreshments, and an entertaining programme is to be carried out. Speeches will be made by Venerable Consul H. W. Elsass, Samuel Merkert, George Eggert and others.

The piles that annoy you so will be quickly and permanently healed if you use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless counterfeits. Charles W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

A bad complexion generally results from inactive liver and bowels. In all such cases DeWitt's Little Early Risers produce gratifying results. Charles W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

The Correct Population of Cities and Towns in the Northwest, Located along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, is shown in a booklet just issued by that Company. Copy may be obtained by sending stamp to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago.



TWO VALUES.

HERE are two values to every purchase—what it costs and what it pays you. Cork costs 8 cents a pound, but if you are drowning half a mile from shore, its value would be "not what you pay for cork, but what cork saves you." When a woman buys soaps she often confuses the two values. She sees only what she pays. She overlooks what she receives. Now a single cake of Ivory Soap pays back from ten to twenty times its cost in the saving it effects. Test it yourself! Vegetable Oil Soap. Ivory white. It floats!

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Railway Officials Inspect Site for Plant.

COMPANY IS ORGANIZED.

Will Shortly be Incorporated, With Capital Stock of \$20,000—Officials Also Went Over the Route Proposed for the Making of Double Track for the C. L. & W. Company—Other Railway Notes.

The Pennsylvania inspection special arrived in Massillon from the East at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, leaving again at 6:50 on Wednesday morning. From Massillon the party, accompanied by Agent J. A. Shoemaker and Yardmaster Sord, made an inspection of the M. & C. branch, afterwards leaving for Crestline. Members of the party were Superintendent A. M. Schoyer, Trainmaster E. T. Whiter, Division Freight Agent J. J. Koch, General Baggage Agent R. R. Bentley, Freight Claim Agent T. E. Wright, Division Operator C. F. Wolcott, Road Foreman of Engines F. Ray, Assistant Trainmasters R. A. McCrean and W. T. Wolff, and Supervisor P. J. Conlin.

The chief purpose of the party was to inspect switches and trackage generally leading to the plant of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company, and to discuss plans for constructing more tracks to a point between the steel works and the shops of the Massillon Bridge Company. Here is the site for a new plant for the manufacture of hard plaster. The company which will erect the plant has been practically organized, all but one of the interested being Massillon men, and incorporation is soon to take place. The concern will be capitalized at \$20,000. The number of men employed in the works in the beginning will be small, but as the plaster is comparatively a new thing, its popularity is expected to grow until it will be used almost as generally as the ordinary lime and sand plaster.

Hard plaster is a composition like a cement in character. One of the chief ingredients is sand, which exists in large quantities in the vicinity of the site chosen. A conference between the railway officials and the promoters of the new enterprise is being held this afternoon. The promoters say they will not seek assistance from the board of trade.

Another object of the officials' visit is thought to have connection with the proposed double track of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway, which, being a B. & O. line, is practically controlled by the Pennsylvania company. It is the intention to utilize the M. & C. track as one-half of the double track between this city and Clinton.

CLAIM THEY WERE SLIGHTED.

Fourteen section men employed by the C. L. & W. Railway Company, on the Beach City section, struck on Tuesday morning for higher wages. The men claim that they were not affected by the recent increase in the wages of their brethren at Massillon and other points along the line, and that they continued to labor for \$1.35 per day. More-over they claim that a gang of Austrians employed by the company in the vicinity of Beach City are receiving \$1.50 per day.

You can never cure dyspepsia by dieting. What your body needs is plenty of good food properly digested. Then if your stomach will not digest it, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will. It contains all of the natural digestants hence must digest every class of food and so prepare it that nature can use it in nourishing the body and replacing the wasted tissues, thus giving life, health, strength, ambition, pure blood and good healthy appetite. Chas. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main street.

ELKS AT MILWAUKEE.

Pickett, of Iowa, Elected Grand Exalted Ruler.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks crowded Pabst theater yesterday when the grand lodge convention was called to order. Mayor Rose welcomed the guests, to whom he extended the freedom of the city. Judge Jerome R. Fisher, grand exalted ruler, responded. A secret session was held in the afternoon. Grand Exalted Ruler Fisher presented his report, which showed that during the past year 113 new dispensations had been granted, and that there now are 725 lodges, having a membership of 96,000, an increase since the last convention of 33 1-3 per cent. The order had contributed over \$17,000 to the Galveston fund. The financial condition of the grand lodge showed a balance in the treasury of \$30,000. Charles E. Pickett, of Waterloo, Ia., was elected grand exalted ruler over Judge John C. Nethaway, of Stillwater, Minn., on the first ballot. The vote was: Pickett, 514; Nethaway, 102. The next convention will be held in Salt Lake City.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Meets in Detroit.

DETROIT, July 24.—The sixteenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew opened here today. It is expected that about 1,500 members will be in attendance. On Thursday Mayor Maybury will welcome the guests and responses will be made by H. D. W. English, president of the order in the United States, and N. Ferrar Davidson, president of the Canadian order.

MURDERER SURRENDERS.

Police Search for Him for Nearly a Year.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Rafaello Farinacci, an Italian for whom the police have been seeking for nearly a year, surrendered yesterday. Farinacci and Donati Batiste quarreled over a game of cards in a saloon, August 7 last. Batiste's dead body was found in the street a few hours later, having been stabbed with a stiletto.

AFTER THE BALL

Young Men Quarrel and Murder Results.

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 24.—Charles Wallace, aged 19, was shot and instantly killed at 1 a. m. by A. G. Montgomery, aged 21. They had been to a dance and were walking home with two girls when a quarrel arose over the girls accompanying them.

NEW TRIAL FOR POWERS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 24.—An official mandate has been handed down by the court of appeals, ordering a new trial for former Secretary of State, Caleb Powers, convicted of complicity in the shooting of Governor William Goebel. It is probable the trial will come up at the October term.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—There is nothing new in the strike situation, except rumors that injunction proceedings are to be inaugurated by the steel companies.

Dr. Fenger's GOLDEN RELIEF!
Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, A TRUCK APOCALYPSE IN ALL.
INFLAMMATION
Sore throat, Headache, (5 minutes), Toothache (1 minute), Cold, Croup, Fevers, etc.
"Cold," "Furrowing Fevers," GRIP.
CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT
In one to thirty minutes.
By Dealers. The No. size by mail 6c. Free, 10c. N.Y.
For Sale by Z. T. Baltzy.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Clara Lavers, of Cleveland, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Breed are attending the Pan-American exposition.

Charles Krisher has gone to Milwaukee to spend a week with relatives.

Mrs. Rose Alden is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Lowe, in Alliance.

M. Hardgrove, of Chicago, is visiting his brother, R. A. Hardgrove, in this city.

Miss Alice Firkins, of Buffalo, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Heckert.

The Misses Nannie and Fannie Houk, of Delaware, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hullinger.

Miss Elizabeth James, of Akron, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Perry McConaughy, in Green street.

Miss Carrie Holler, of New Berlin, has returned home, after a brief visit with Miss Gertrude Meckel, of 20 East Cherry street.

Miss Pearl Kittinger, of East Greenville, will return home Sunday from a six weeks' visit with friends and relatives of Norwalk.

The Home Missionary Society of the First M. E. church shipped a barrel of clothing valued at \$20 to the Jacksonville fire sufferers on Tuesday.

S. H. Brinder, who sustained fractures to both arms by a fall recently, at his home near Navarre, is recovering. Dr. Pumphrey thinks that amputation can be avoided.

The second annual reunion of the Freeman-Scott families will be held on August 10 at Nimisila park, Canton. All relatives are invited. Gabriel Swihart, president.

Mrs. John Hierman, of Austin, Tex., is the guest of Mrs. N. H. William, in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Hierman formerly resided in this city, the former being in the employ of the Hess-Snyder Company.

The annual picnic of the Otterbein circuit of the U. B. church will be held August 1 in the Henline grove, one mile south of the Grove church, instead of at the Grove school house, as was previously announced.

Edwin B. Baltzly, of Perth Amboy, N. J., has arrived for a visit of several weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Baltzly. Mr. Baltzly is a chemist in the laboratory of the Guggenheimer Refining Company.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Edgar returned to the city on Tuesday afternoon, after a six weeks' tour through the West, during which they visited St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland and other cities.

The Welsh union church at Justus will hold a festival Saturday evening, July 27, at Evan J. Evans's grove. All the delicacies of the season will be served. A good time is promised. Music will be furnished by the Wilmot band.

Another excursion to the Lutheran Volkstest, Cascade Park, Newcastle, Pa., July 31, over the Pennsylvania lines, has been arranged for the accommodation of St. Paul's and Faith churches and their friends generally.

Andreas Dahl, while walking on the C. L. & W. railway track at Lorain, on Tuesday morning, was struck by a gravel train, receiving injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later. No blame attaches to the crew of the train.

Andrew Allison, aged 70, of Shreve, was killed Saturday evening by a runaway team. One of his horses got a foot fast in a bridge, and while working in front of the team he was knocked down, trampled upon and run over by the heavy carriage.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Harvey Smith left on Sunday for Milwaukee, where Mr. Smith, who is district deputy for the Northeastern district of Ohio, will attend the national convention of the B. P. O. of Elks. They will attend the Pan-American exposition before returning.

Bernard Bell, recently elected a member of the national executive board of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, will leave this week for Atlantic City to attend the joint conference of officials of the employers and employees' organizations. The meeting opens July 29. It will fix the wage scale for the ensuing year.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Suhr, of 48 Third street, entertained fifty guests on Tuesday evening in honor of the Misses Mina and Sophia Berrar, who have been their guests for some time and who will leave this evening for their home in San Jose, Cal. William Walker and Miss May Smith, of Canton, were among those present.

J. L. Higginbottom, while descending a hill on his wheel, east of the city, on Sunday morning, had a violent fall, from which bruises innumerable resulted. Dr. Ess attended the young man, who returned to his home in North Lawrence on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Higginbottom is an extra operator on the Pennsylvania railway.

Walter G. Brennehan, of this city, and Miss Fannie Bowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bowers, of Navarre, will be married at St. Paul's parsonage at 8 o'clock this evening, by the Rev. L. H. Burry. The wedding will be a quiet one. Mr. and Mrs. Brennehan will reside with Mr. Brennehan's parents in North Hill street.

John P. Alexander, only son of Senator J. Park Alexander, of Akron, died July 19 on board a steamer enroute to Glasgow. The cablegram sent to Akron friends was very brief and did not state the cause of death, but it is supposed to have resulted from paralysis, from which he suffered an attack two months ago.

The young man was accompanied by his father.

Miss Margaret Maltby, at one time a teacher in the Massillon high school, is now Dr. Maltby, professor of chemistry and allied sciences in Barnard college, the woman's department of Columbia University, New York. Since leaving Massillon, Miss Maltby has studied in Leipzig and elsewhere, and has taken the degree of doctor of philosophy. Massillonians recently visiting New York met Miss Maltby at a reception given by Columbia University students.

Mrs. D. H. Braucher and Mrs. M. Butler, of McDonaldsville, came to town today. Mrs. Butler told Marshal Kitchen that her buggy was stolen from McDonaldsville at the time the horse was taken from the Shoemaker farm. The buggy was taken from the blacksmith shop of Mrs. Braucher's husband. They said they had heard that the horse had been recovered, and they wanted to know what had become of the buggy. The marshal gave them all the information he could, and said that he would continue to look for the buggy.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Increase of One in School Enumeration During a Year.

CANTON, July 24.—The county auditor has finished the work of compiling the school enumeration of the county, the total showing 28,248 persons between 6 and 21 years of age. This is an increase of one person over the grand total of the enumeration of 1900. The total enumeration of the townships, exclusive of the school districts, is 8,729 persons. The abstract divided into townships and districts follows: Bethlehem township, 368; Canton township, 731; Jackson township, 712; Laketownship, 427; Lawrence township, 739; Lexington township, 352; Marlboro township, 285; Nimisillen township, 503; Osnaburg township, 459; Paris township, 369; Perry township, 625; Pike township, 434; Plain township, 748; Sandy township, 112; Sugar creek township, 427; Tuscawawas township, 1,087; Washington township, 372; Alliance school district, 2,516; Beach City school district, 208; Canton school district, 9,108; Canal Fulton school district, 461; Greentown school district, 119; Hostetter school district, 73; Louisville school district, 507; Magnolia school district, 95; Marlboro school district, 129; Massillon school district, 4,170; Minerva school district, 190; Mapleton school district, 74; Navarre school district, 394; New Baltimore school district, 186; New Berlin school district, 215; New Franklin school district, 47; Osnaburg school district, 220; Uniontown school district, 80; Waynesburg school district, 161; Wilmot school district, 136; West Brookfield school district, 351; Fairmount Children's Home, 125.

The preliminary hearing of the appropriation cases brought by the Stark Electric Railway Company to get a right of way for its electric line, was completed Tuesday, and Judge August found for the corporation. A jury has been ordered drawn and will be impaneled August 2. The jury will view the premises and the cases will be taken up for hearing on the 5th. The following jury was drawn for the case: John Kimmel, of Sandy township; John S. Wagner, Joseph Berg, Henry Leahy, W. B. Dewese, John L. Myers and Jacob Gottschall, Canton; Robert Higginbotham, Anton Crone and Fred H. Snyder, Massillon; Matt Moffet, Nimisillen township; H. Antrim, Alliance; Webster Jonas, Bethlehem township; Jacob Bowman, Pike township; George Wade, Perry township; Calvin Baum, Sandy township.

The administrator of the estate of Samuel Sivul, deceased, has commenced an action against the Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, to collect damages in the sum of \$10,000. The petition avers that Sivul's death was caused by negligence on the part of the defendant company.

Charles Henderson, the man who was arrested on complaint of William Williams, on a charge of jumping a board bill, was fined \$5 and costs and committed to the workhouse for a period of seventy days by Mayor Robertson, in police court Tuesday morning. Henderson pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Grand Army band will tender a complimentary concert to President and Mrs. McKinley, at their home, Friday evening.

Robert Gillend, aged 69 years, died at the county infirmary, Tuesday, of consumption. He was a resident of Paris township.

In the estate of Renben Holl, Jackson township, public sale of real estate ordered.

In the estate of W. G. Kitzmiller, Tuscawawas township, private sale of real estate ordered.

Bradley Voshull, the Massillon canal boatman who was bound over to probate court on a charge of assaulting John Frye, appeared before Judge August on Tuesday, and entered a plea of guilty. He was fined \$10 and costs, amounting in all to \$27.35. Voshull paid the fine.

The final account has been filed in the guardianship of Ollie Merriman, Tuscawawas township.

The third partial account has been filed in the guardianship of George W. and Maud Merriman, Tuscawawas township.

Application for the appointment of a guardian has been filed and notice issued in the guardianship of George W. Williamson, Lawrence township.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my present good health and my life. I was treated in vain by doctors for lung trouble following a gripe. I took One Minute Cough Cure and recovered my health." Mr. E. H. Wise, Madison, Ga. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

Read the Want Columns daily.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

Mid-Summer Doings of Many Neighbors.

EVENTS AT NEWMAN.

Festivals and Singing Schools Flourish in a Number of Hamlets—Visitors Come and Go—Farmers are Busy—Letters From Camp Creek, Wilmot, North Lawrence, Stanwood and Other Places.

NEWMAN, July 24.—Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Masters spent Sunday with their mother at Massillon.

Mrs. Thomas M. Morgan, of New Philadelphia, is spending the week with Mrs. John Prosser.

Mr. and Mrs. John Groff, of Urban Hill, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lister last Sunday.

Chas. D. Reese has a new kodak and is doing a rushing business with it.

Miss Sarah Prosser, of Cleveland, spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser.

William S. Young, who is now engaged in conducting a grocery store in Navarre, visited his mother at the old homestead last Sunday.

Infirmary Director William M. Hardgrove informed our people of the death of Francis Jordan at the institution last Friday. His mother took charge of the body.

We are pleased to note the fact that George Williams, the sixteen-year-old son of Mrs. Mary A. Williams, has been granted a teacher's certificate for one year.

D. F. Reinhoel returned to his home at Springfield last Sunday, after an extended visit with his brother-in-law, A. L. Morganthaler, at Willow Grove.

Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan returned home last Saturday from Barborton, where she had been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Edwards.

The wrestling match between Ned Weidner, of this place, and an unknown who gave the name of Jarrett, which took place at the "Blue Goose," near Coxey's quarry, last Saturday night, resulted in a victory for Weidner. The match was made to be the best three falls out of five. Weidner threw his opponent three out of four. A big crowd was present and everything passed off in good order.

William Thomas and son, Howard, of Prescott, Ariz., arrived in our village Sunday, and will remain in this vicinity but a few days. Their mission here at this time is a combination of business and pleasure, and on their return home they will visit the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and go direct from there to Ann Arbor, Mich., where Howard expects to take a course of studies for a physician and surgeon.

BOLIVAR BRIEFS.

BOLIVAR, July 24.—Mrs. J. V. Tomer and Miss Hattie Olenhausen, were at Strasburg on business last Wednesday.

Miss Minnie Feller, of Navarre, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Hay, this week.

Mrs. F. E. Pfau and Miss Jennie Pfau made a short visit at Strasburg last Wednesday.

Miss Lotta Haglock returned home Sunday, after a two weeks' visit at Wheeling and Brilliant.

The Misses Mary Manne and Rosa Morgan, of Canton, are visiting at this place.

Miss Fannie Treasurer, of Canal Dover, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Elizabeth Mase.

Willie Endriss, of Canton, spent Sunday with his parents.

John Harmon, of Canton, spent Sunday with Mrs. Mary Harmon.

CAMPOREEK ITEMS.

CAMPOREEK, July 23.—Thomas Deal's house and barn were burned down last Monday morning. The cause of the fire remains a mystery.

Miss Tracie Snyder was the guest of Miss Eva Ott last Sunday.

An ice cream festival will be held at Justus next Saturday evening. All the dainties of the season will be on sale.

The Wilmot band will furnish music. Church services were held at 10.30 a. m. last Sunday at the Cross Roads, the Rev. Mr. Adams officiating.

James Penman and John Ott spent last Sunday at Erhart, O.

The singing school held at Cross Roads last Sunday evening was largely attended.

Mrs. Henry and Miss Jennie Lomas visited at W. Lomas's residence, south of Navarre, last Sunday.

WILMOT NOTES.

WILMOT, July 24.—The wheat harvest is over and the greater part of the crop has been hauled in.

Roy Pfouts was badly hurt last week in a game of ball at Wooster.

Fred Nydegger returned from Michigan Friday of last week. He reports having farther advanced there than here.

The band will go to Justus Saturday to furnish music for a festival there.

The Dundee band gave a festival last Saturday evening, which was attended by many people from Wilmot.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, July 24.—Mrs. Charles Moore, of New Philadelphia, is spending a few weeks with her son, James, and family.

Mrs. Jennie Mann, of Wooster, is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Shenk spent Sunday in Burton City.

Mrs. Alice White, of Dell Roy, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, of this place.

The Methodist Aid Society has been

reorganized and now meets every Wednesday.

Some of our young people attended the festival at Burton City on Saturday evening and report a good time.

Albert Groff, of Sipso, spent Sunday at the Baker residence.

Nora Williams, daughter of Robert Williams, is very ill with scarlet fever.

The Bloomer Girls attracted quite a crowd from neighboring towns. The game ended with a score of 7 to 6 in favor of the home team.

Our mines are working about full time at present with prospect of full time in the near future.

The Good Templars of this place will hold a moonlight social on Wednesday evening, July 24. Every person is invited to attend.

STANWOOD NEWS.

STANWOOD, July 24.—Mrs. James Duncan, an aged lady, living east of this place, fell and broke her thigh bone last week.

A band has been organized here with a membership of twenty persons.

Poorman and Oberlin, the threshers, report the wheat to be a poor crop for the amount of straw.

Miss Emma Oplinger fell from a cherry tree last week, sustaining serious injuries.

Rain is badly needed for the growing crops and pasture land.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

Caught Between Engine and Thresher.

WAS STARTING FOR HOME

William Kettering was Coupling His Machines when His Hand, Resting on the Lever, Slipped, and the Engine Made a Fatal Backward Lurch—Was 55 Years Old, and Lived in Jackson Township.

William Kettering was caught between a traction engine and a separator while attempting a coupling, at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, on the farm of Samuel Bachtel, southwest of McDonaldsville, and was instantly killed. Mr. Kettering, who owned a complete threshing outfit, had been operating all day on the Bachtel farm, which is titled by Jeremiah Aply. He was preparing to start for home when the accident occurred.

The accident was witnessed by many of the employees of Mr. Kettering and others. It seems that Mr. Kettering had his hand on the lever of the engine, which he was slowly backing toward the separator. He stood between the two machines ready to couple them. Suddenly the engine was seen to lurch quickly backward. Whether it was a jar which caused his arm to force forward the lever, or whether he did it in a moment of absent-mindedness, can only be conjectured.

His body was almost severed, the foot-board of one of the machines being forced with awful power against him. Immediately the body was removed to the Kettering home, it being deemed unnecessary to summon the coroner, so many persons having witnessed the accident.

Mr. Kettering was 55 years old, and lived five miles north of here, near the Jackson township hall. He leaves a wife and three children. Mr. Kettering was one of the prominent men of the township. He was a thrasher, saw miller and farmer. At various times in the past he had held township offices. He was a member of the church of the River Brethren, east of Canton, and was zealous in his religion.

FELL SIX STORIES.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Shortly after midnight a woman, supposed to be Mrs. B. DeGraff, of Lacrosse, Wis., fell from a window on the sixth floor of the Morrison Hotel and died from injuries. She had only been shown to the room twenty minutes before she fell.

Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly, Rider & Snyder.

Ten persons were initiated in the bankers' union last evening.

FALL OPENING

at the

Massillon Actual Business College,

Tuesday and Wednesday, September 3rd and 4th, 1901

New classes in all departments of the school will be arranged on the above named dates.

GREGG SHORTHAND. Owing to a demand for a shorter and more easily learned system than the Cross Eclectic, which has been taught in this school since its organization thirteen years ago, we have decided to introduce the Gregg Light Shorthand, and for the past six months have had a member of our faculty making preparation under John Robert Gregg, the author, to teach this system. A choice of either system will be allowed pupils of the Shorthand Department.

MAKE ARRANGEMENTS NOW. The chances are that the opening week of our school will be a very busy one. The College Office is open every day in the week. Do not put off making arrangements until the very last day if you want to start at the beginning of the fall term.

For full particulars, catalog, booklets, reporters, etc., call at the office or address **H. G. Yocum, Sec'y and Mgr.**

IS NO POLITICIAN.

Howells Doesn't Know Plum-Getting Game.

TALKS ABOUT THE BOLTERS

Doesn't Believe That Either Patrick or Sherwood Would Accept a Nomination From a Wing of Any Party—Confesses a Peculiar Failing That Unfits Him for Vote-Making—Will Speak at Cedar Point Saturday.

The Hon. Anthony Howells, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, says he does not think either General L. R. Sherwood or the Hon. A. W. Patrick can be induced to accept a nomination for governor or lieutenant governor on the platform of the free silver bolters, as has been suggested by George Groot, Abner Davis and other prominent Bryan Democrats. "General Sherwood and Mr. Patrick," said Mr. Howells, Monday, "are too thorough Democrats to accept a nomination for any office from a wing of any party. I believe that Democrats—every conscientious Democrat—ought to and will stand by the platform."

"It may be inferred then, Mr. Howells," suggested the reporter, "that you do not consider the gentlemen styling themselves Bryan Democrats to be conscientious Democrats."

"I don't say they are not conscientious, for they are people I am not acquainted with. But I don't believe in bolters, and I do not think that the number that will leave the ranks will be large. The great majority of Democrats will stand by the platform."

"Doesn't it sometimes occur to you, Mr. Howells, that it would have been better if a complimentary word or two had been said of Mr. Bryan and silver at the Columbus convention?"

"I can't answer that; I don't know. I think Bryan is taking the right course in urging Democrats to stand by the ticket."

"You have always been regarded as a gold Democrat, haven't you, Mr. Howells?"

"Well, now, I don't know about that. I think I have always been regarded as a consistent Democrat. I have never bolted the ticket."

Mr. Howells looks forward to a vigorous campaign in Stark county—the most vigorous that it has had in years. Of course, he expects both the state and county Democratic tickets to be elected.

The active work of the campaign, he states, will begin about the middle of September. He does not admit that there is any ill-feeling between J. R. McLean and Tom Johnson.

Mr. Howells has a singular failing. "I pride myself on my ability to remember faces, facts and circumstances," said he, "but I never could train myself to retain names. The names of people with whose entire lives I am familiar often escape me just when I want to remember them. So, you see, I have not the making of a politician. I am no politician, and I don't know but I might say I thank God I'm not."

An invitation to attend the annual convention of the Erie County Agricultural Association next Saturday has been accepted by Mr. Howells. Colonel Kilbourne will also attend this meeting.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MICHAEL GABRIEL.

Consumption was the cause of the death of Michael Gabriel, who died at his home, 171 West Main street, Tuesday afternoon. He was 62 years of age, and although born in Germany had resided in this country and taken up his residence in Massillon many years since. The deceased was employed as a miner in various mines in the Massillon district until compelled to give up his work on account of ill health several years ago. He is survived by a wife. The funeral services will take place from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

PATRICK H. JORDAN.

The funeral services over the body of Patrick H. Jordan were conducted from St. Mary's church, at 9 o'clock, Monday morning. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery, the Rev. Kaempfer officiating. His death occurred at the county infirmary on Saturday.

MRS. ABBIE DAUCHY.

A. E. Dauchy, of Dalton, formerly of this city, has returned from Meadville, Pa., where he was recently called by the death of his mother, Mrs. Abbie Dauchy.

The Grocers' Picnic.

Don't forget the date of the grocers' picnic at Cedar Point, Wednesday, August 7, 1901. Fare for round trip, \$1.00.



The tripping feet—the sparkling eye—the graceful movement—being not alone to the budding maiden. These graces are the right—aye duty of every woman until the hair whitens—and regal dignity replaces them.

The mother who guards her strength has so much more to devote to the care and education of her dear ones. She should be a comfort—a cheer—always.

Yet how many feel that they have the strength to properly balance the home? The world is listless, weary and morbid. Its blood moves sluggishly and is full of impurities. It needs a kindling, invigorating tonic to set it afire—it needs Pe-ru-na.

THE ONE MEDICINE

in the world which women may rely upon positively. Pe-ru-na is good for everyone, but particularly for women. The various weaknesses which afflict their delicate organism spring from inflammation or catarrh of the mucous lining, and Pe-ru-na is a specific for catarrh in any organ of the body. Any congestion of a mucous membrane simply means catarrh of the organ affected. This is why Pe-ru-na cures all sorts of troubles where other remedies fail. If there is a catarrhal affection the matter with you anywhere Pe-ru-na will cure you.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Three New Structures Soon to be Erected.

Three building permits have recently been issued by the city clerk. Harry Blocher will erect a frame dwelling of five rooms, 30x30 feet, at the corner of Fay and Beekman streets, at a cost of \$800.

Henry Hinderer's frame dwelling will also have five rooms, and will cost \$750. It will be located in State street. Dr. R. J. Pumphrey purposes erecting a brick addition of one room, 14x16 feet, at a cost of \$800, to his Plum street residence.

TO ERECT A BUILDING.

The Jung Brewing Company to Have West Side Headquarters.

The erection of the building wherein are to be the headquarters of T. B. Arnold, recently appointed agent for the Jung Brewing Company, will be commenced Tuesday. The structure is to be located along the C. L. & W. tracks, just north of Tremont street.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 3, 1901:

LADIES.

Cordry, Miss Birdy Oster, Miss May

OSTRICH FARMING IN AMERICA

A year, from 30 to 60 eggs in all. It is remarkable that the ostrich is infertile, and the hen, seemingly aware of that fact, breaks it herself. Some of the eggs are taken from the hens and placed in incubators, while the remainder are hatched out by the hen and her mate. The male ostrich sits upon the eggs at night and the hen by day. He also "spills" her at midday to enable her to eat and drink.

Ostriches sit on their eggs about 42 days, and the mother frequently assists the chick in breaking the shell. Until the little birds are 4 or 5 days old they will not eat and are very delicate. Most of the losses among them occur at this time. When they are 4 weeks old, they are considered safe and thereafter require little care. At first the chicks are pretty little birds, but they soon grow and lose their good looks.

In spite of the widely spread stories of the majestic appearance of the full grown male ostrich, he is to the average eye anything but handsome. He has a queer, ungainly, half-naked appearance, for the powerful legs and long, snake-like neck are absolutely bare of feathers. The famous plumes come from the tail and wings and scarcely resemble while on the bird the feathers of commerce. Ostrich feathers need careful preparation, dyeing, curling, etc., before they are ready to be placed on hats.

The birds are first plucked when they are 6 or 7 months old. These early feathers are of little value, the beautiful full grown plumes being taken from older birds. Feathers from male birds are larger and possess a higher value than those from the hen. They are plucked every few months, only the full grown "rim" plumes being taken each time. The shorter feathers that are molting by the birds are also used for mops, brooms, etc.

When plucking time comes, the birds are driven into an enclosure, thence one by one into a narrow pen. A long narrow bag with holes for breathing is then thrown over the head, one man or more holding the bird. The ostrich resents the operation, although it is not painful. The best time to pluck feathers is when they are just short of "ripeness." The plume is not pulled out, for that would injure the skin and render it incapable of further bearing at the point of growth. It is cut off with sharp scissors, and the stump of the quill remains. Soon after clipping the stubs become ripe and drop out or are easily removed. Ostriches bear feathers for very many years. The birds are long lived, threescore and ten years

when that is pursued for the wool crop instead of for mutton. Ostriches are raised for their plumage and not for their meat or eggs.

Growing ostriches for their feathers is a decidedly interesting occupation and if persisted in quite profitable. It is a comparatively new industry in the United States, the first birds having been brought from South Africa about a score of years ago. The first tentative efforts proved successful, although most of the original birds died. Their offspring quickly adapted themselves to the climate of southern California, the first American home of the industry. Other farms were started in widely separated sections, and there are now ostrich "ranches" in southern California, Texas, Arizona, Arkansas and other southern states. Although American plumage growing is still in its infancy and supplies only a small percentage of the feathers used in the United States, it is increasing rapidly and bids fair to become an important industry.

Springtime is mating time for ostriches. To his credit he it said the male ostrich has only one mate, and he cleaves to her until parted by death. "Tame" ostriches—that is, those raised on farms have their mates selected for them by the farmer, and they accept the selection without demur. The males are very jealous and will fight on the least provocation. They are vicious and difficult to handle. As a full grown male ostrich stands from 8 to 10 feet high, weighs about 300 pounds and has a mean, untamable, fighting disposition his combative qualities are not to be laughed at. The blow of an ostrich's foot, armed with the sharp claw, is very dangerous. The only safe place around a fighting ostrich is

seeming to be their allotted span of life. Cases have been known in which the birds reached a century.

The value of the yield of an ostrich is hard to estimate owing to the varying state of the market and the great diversity in the value of the plumes. An average of \$25 a bird for each plucking is considered a good result, although in many instances this is exceeded. Ostrich farmers have other sources of revenue besides the feathers produced. They usually charge an admission fee to their farms, and it is well worth the price of admission to see the birds. Eggs, blown and otherwise, are sold as souvenirs, bringing various prices, according to the degree of decoration. Ostrich meat is good, although quite tough. The eggs may also be eaten, for they resemble in taste ordinary hen fruit.

Shark Skins and Shark Fins.

In all the equatorial islands of the north and south Pacific shark fishing is a very profitable industry to the natives, and every trading steamer and sailing vessel coming into ports of Sydney and Auckland from the islands of the mid-Pacific brings some tons of fins, tails and skins of sharks.

The principal markets for the former are Hongkong and Singapore, but the Chinese merchants of the Australasian colonies will always buy sharks' fins and tails at from sixpence to elevenpence per pound, the fins bringing the best price on account of the larger amount of glutinous matter they contain, for which they are highly relished by the richer classes of Chinese as a delicacy. The tails are also appreciated as an article of food in China, and, apart from their edible qualities, they have a further value as a base for clear varnishes, etc.

It is stated, on the authority of a Chinese tea merchant, that the glaze on the paper coverings of tea chests is due to a preparation composed principally of the refuse of sharks' fins, tails and skins. All the natives of the Gilbert, Kingsmill and other equatorial Pacific islands are expert shark fishermen, the wild people of Ocean Island (Panapa) and Pleasant Island (Nauru), two isolated spots just under the equator, being facile princes in the art.—Chambers' Journal.

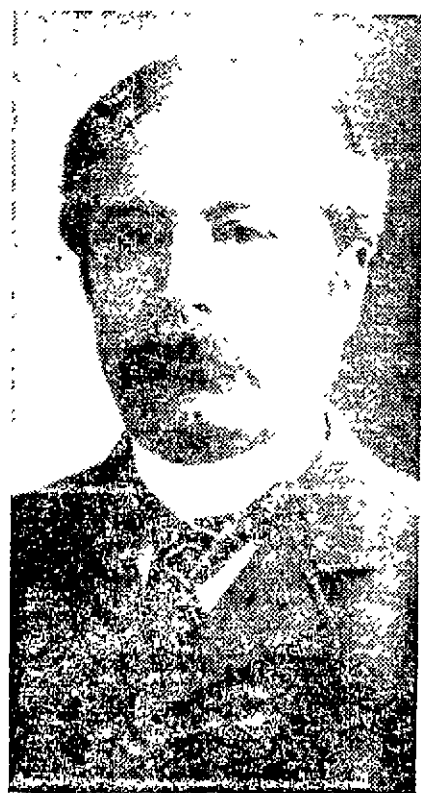
FORECASTER MOORE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE CAREER OF THE CRITICISED WEATHER MAN.

Some Little Understood Functions of Public Service Performed by the Weather Bureau—How Mr. Moore Came to Be Its Chief.

A veritable "tempest in a teapot" is that raging around the head of Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau. Professor Moore, say his critics, has been predicting too much. His alleged shortcoming was in connection with the recent spell of torrid weather that afflicted the whole country. According to an interviewer, Professor Moore said that the very hot weather would last for a month. Some people are resenting what they call Professor Moore's presumption in looking so far ahead and in commenting on the weather. They say that he should confine his predictions of the weather to the immediate future. He should not, in their opinion, express any personal unofficial comment on Uncle Sam's weather.

The work of the United States weather bureau is one of the least understood functions of the government, although it calls for the annual expenditure of a large share of the public money. It is not by any means confined simply to the forecasting of the weather, as most people believe. According to official publications, "the chief of the weather bureau, under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, has charge of the forecasting of weather, the issue of storm warnings, the display of weather and flood signals for the benefit of agriculture, commerce and navigation, the gauging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance and operation of seacoast telegraph lines and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the report-



WILLIS L. MOORE.

ing of temperature and rainfall conditions for the cotton interest, the display of frost and cold wave signals, the distribution of meteorological information in the interests of agriculture and commerce and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States or as are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties." It will easily be understood that the weather bureau must be quite a busy place, for its work, like the weather never stops.

Fulfilling the above requirements of the weather bureau is not by any means a matter of hit and miss guessing. Weather observation has grown into a science within the past two or three decades and engages the earnest attention of a large body of trained scientific men. The most delicate and complicated of machinery has been invented and is being devised to assist in the work of the bureau. Barometers, thermometers, self registering weather, wind and sunshine recorders and, above all, the telegraph wire are the faithful servants of the weather prophet in observing and predicting meteorological conditions.

Careful and painstaking investigation and comparison of local conditions, of the movements of winds and of storms and the effects and causes of heat and cold waves are only a few of the tasks set for the weather bureau. The science of meteorology is by no means full grown yet, but it has reached a degree of perfection that entitles its highest exponents to a respectful hearing.

The present chief of the weather bureau, Professor Willis L. Moore, has been at its head since 1895. Before that time he had charge of the western division of the weather service, embracing 15 states. Professor Moore has had more than 20 years' experience in his chosen field, although he is only 45 years old. He is a native of Binghamton, N. Y., and his early life was very interesting. At the age of 8 he joined his father, who was with Grant's army, and sold papers to the soldiers. Naturally young Moore took to journalism and became successively a compositor and a reporter. He received part of his education at the signal service school at Fort Myer.

At 21 the future head of the weather bureau entered the signal corps, which is now the bureau. He rose rapidly, winning promotion by zeal for the work. In 1894, as the result of an open competitive examination, Mr. Moore won the title of "professor," the highest in the weather service, and was assigned to the responsible western post. His work there was eminently satisfactory, and in the following year he was chosen by President Cleveland to succeed Professor Harrington at the head of the bureau.

TO HELP INVENTORS.

Patent Institution Soon to Be Founded by Thomas A. Edison.

Edison, America's greatest inventor, is about to establish an institute for the benefit of other inventors. It is to be situated in Paris and is to be for the benefit of scientific explorers of any nationality, race or creed who choose to avail themselves of it. The purpose of the institution is the helping of struggling inventors rich in genius, but



THOMAS A. EDISON.

poor in purse, who have not the means of pursuing their investigations to their ultimate end. The institution is to have machinery, laboratories, work-shops and a library, all donated by Mr. Edison.

In establishing this institute Mr. Edison shows that he has not forgotten his own early struggles. The great inventor began life poor and entered business as a train boy. He rose to his present position of wealth and fame through hard work and determination. It has long been Mr. Edison's wish to do something for poor inventors, and in his proposed institute he seems to have found his opportunity.

Plans for the Edison institute have been under discussion for some time. M. Comand, the European partner of Mr. Edison, has had active charge of the matter, and he has interested the French government and President Loubet in the plan. The institute will be one of great magnitude. The laboratory alone will have branches for the various sciences, one department being devoted entirely to electricity, another to chemistry, etc. The work-shops will be fitted up in the latest and most approved manner, and the library will be comprehensive enough to include any work of interest or profit to an inventor. The institution in plan and scope will be unique.

No site has yet been selected for the Edison institute. It has been decided to locate it within the limits of the city of Paris in some easily accessible quarter. The institute will, if the expectations of the founder are realized, be in active operation in a year and a half. Every deserving man who is an inventor or who is struggling with some invention which he is prevented from completing by lack of means or of facilities will be welcomed at the institute and will receive aid. It is easy to understand the great amount of good to the world that may flow from the doors of the Edison institute.

BLUE AND GRAY AGAIN.

Fitz-Hugh Lee's Daughter Marries a Northern Army Officer.

Another union of the gray of Dixie with the blue of the north has just taken place. This time the color of the south was represented by Miss Ellen Fowle Lee, oldest daughter of General Fitz-Hugh Lee. The blue was worn by Lieutenant James C. Rhea, who holds a commission in the Seventh cavalry. U. S. A. Lieutenant Rhea is an Iowa boy by birth and a graduate of West Point



MRS. LIEUTENANT RHEA.

of the class of '90. Lieutenant Rhea and his bride are now in Cuba, where his regiment is stationed.

The wedding of Miss Lee and Lieutenant Rhea was strictly a military affair. It was celebrated in New York. The distinguishing color of the wedding was yellow, the United States cavalry color. The best man and the ushers were classmates and brother officers of the bridegroom.

Lieutenant Rhea's bride is one of Virginia's most charming daughters. She is of medium height, slender and graceful. Her mother, who was a Miss Fowle, was a leading belle of the Old Dominion, and she has also inherited much of the good looks of the Lees.

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book just issued, bound in cloth and containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with line half-tone engravings of Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and other noted chiefs. Custer's battleground and ten colored map plates showing location of the various tribes dating back to 1690. A careful review of the book impresses one that it is a valuable contribution to the history of these early pioneers, and a copy should be in every library. Price, 50 cents per copy. Mailed postage prepaid upon receipt of this amount by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., \$400 to \$600
14 " " Chester " 250 " 500
17 " " Edwin " 200 " 450
18 " " Dwight " 250 " 450
7 " " George " 225 " 250
13 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275
6 " " Kent St. " 300
18 " " off Akron St. " 150
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1 lot on East Oak Street.
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THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

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THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News
Now is the time to subscribe.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under the new schedule in effect, May 26, trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon.

For the East—2:12, 4:39, 8:05 a. m.; 1:12, 4:26, 7:55, 10:23 p. m.

For the West—4:12, 8:25, 10:00, 10:10 a. m.; 5:42, 9:55 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Agent

VISIT WINONA LAKE.

An Attractive Summer Haven for Rest, Recreation, Entertainment.

Winona Lake, Ind., on the Pennsylvania Lines, is an attractive summer haven for persons who desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation. This resort is the site of the Winona Assembly and Summer School, and is annually visited by many persons who are strengthened in mind by the excellent facilities for educational work, and invigorated in body by the health-giving influences for which Winona Lake is famous.

The season of 1901 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with fifteen-day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will also begin May 15 and continue daily until September 14. Excursion tickets will be good returning until September 17.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REDUCED RATES.

Northwest, West, South and Southeast, Via Pennsylvania Lines.

The sale of special fare colonists' tickets to California, and settlers' tickets to the Northwest, West, South and Southeast has been resumed via Pennsylvania Lines. Particular information about fares, through time and other details will be furnished upon application to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to New York, good for returning via Buffalo with stop-over at Pan-American Exposition, go on sale July 1 at principal ticket offices of Pennsylvania Lines.

A New York with trip stop-over privileges at the Pan-American Exposition, may be made on low fare excursion tickets obtainable at Pennsylvania Lines ticket offices after July 1.

CA & C CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.			
	502	638	638
CLEVELAND.....lv	8:10	11:20	7:30
Hudson.....	9:05	12:25	8:25
AKRON.....lv	9:35	12:55	8:55
Barberton.....	9:40	13:00	9:10
ORRVILLE.....lv	10:25	13:55	9:55
Millersburg.....lv	11:12	14:40	10:42
Mt. Vernon.....	12:02	15:30	11:32
COLUMBUS.....ar	1:10	7:39	1:40
Northbound.			
	627	805	605
COLUMBUS.....lv	12:40	7:55	1:55
Mt. Vernon.....	2:25	9:25	2:35
Millersburg.....	3:05	10:05	3:15
ORRVILLE.....lv	4:05	11:00	4:20
Barberton.....	4:10	11:05	4:25
AKRON.....lv	5:05	11:55	5:15
Hudson.....	5:55	12:45	6:05
CLEVELAND.....ar	7:00	1:05	7:10



DAILY EXCURSIONS

TOLEDO To DETROIT St. Clair Flats and Port Huron

By the Magnificent Steamers of the WHITE STAR LINE

Leaving foot of Madison Street Daily at 9:30 a. m. after arrival of morning trains. Returning, arrive West Day 8:30 p. m., Sundays 9:00 p. m. Fare to Detroit, etc., unlimited round trip, \$1.25. Excursions to Detroit and return, Week Days \$1.25, Sundays 50c. To St. Clair Flats and Port Huron, a delightful two days' trip, only \$2.00, meals and berth extra.

Special Rates to Societies.
Close connections at Detroit with steamers for Mackinac, the "Soo," Duluth, etc. For further information see nearest Railroad Agent or write
C. F. BIELMAN, Tr. Mgr. A. W. COLTON, Gen. Apt. DETROIT, MICH. TOLEDO, O.

New Schedule on the W & L E R'y to Take

1st and Sunday, June 9.

Eastbound—No. 7, 9:15 a. m.; No. 1, 1:57 p. m.; No. 3, 6:35 p. m.
Westbound—No. 4, 10:10 a. m.; No. 2, 4:30 p. m.; No. 8, 7:15 p. m.; stops here. Above time is leaving time at Massillon.

Trains 7, 8, 4 and 8, daily.

Trains 1 and 2, daily except Sunday. Parlor cars will run on trains 2 and 8 week days, and on Sundays on trains 3 and 4. W. R. HANSEN, Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R'y

Schedule in effect June 9, 1901

Southbound (down) (up) Northbound

8:10	1:05	6:30	10:10	8:15	1:10	6:35	10:15
8:15	1:10	6:35	10:15	8:20	1:15	6:40	10:20
6:35	1:15	6:40	10:20	8:25	1:20	6:45	10:25
8:25	1:20	6:45	10:25	8:30	1:25	6:50	10:30
8:30	1:25	6:50	10:30	8:35	1:30	6:55	10:35
8:35	1:30	6:55	10:35	8:40	1:35	7:00	10:40
8:40	1:35	7:00	10:40	8:45	1:40	7:05	10:45
8:45	1:40	7:05	10:45	8:50	1:45	7:10	10:50
8:50	1:45	7:10	10:50	8:55	1:50	7:15	10:55
8:55	1:50	7:15	10:55	9:00	1:55	7:20	11:00
9:00	1:55	7:20	11:00	9:05	2:00	7:25	11:05
9:05	2:00	7:25	11:05	9:10	2:05	7:30	11:10
9:10	2:05	7:30	11:10	9:15	2:10	7:35	11:15
9:15	2:10	7:35	11:15	9:20	2:15	7:40	11:20
9:20	2:15	7:40	11:20	9:25	2:20	7:45	11:25
9:25	2:20	7:45	11:25	9:30	2:25	7:50	11:30
9:30	2:25	7:50	11:30	9:35	2:30	7:55	11:35
9:35	2:30	7:55	11:35	9:40	2:35	8:00	11:40
9:40	2:35	8:00	11:40	9:45	2:40	8:05	11:45
9:45	2:40	8:05	11:45	9:50	2:45	8:10	11:50
9:50	2:45	8:10	11:50	9:55	2:50	8:15	11:55
9:55	2:50	8:15	11:55	10:00	2:55	8:20	12:00
10:00	2:55	8:20	12:00	10:05	3:00	8:25	12:05
10:05	3:00	8:25	12:05	10:10	3:05	8:30	12:10
10:10	3:05	8:30	12:10	10:15	3:10	8:35	12:15
10:15	3:10	8:35	12:15	10:20	3:15	8:40	12:20
10:20	3:15	8:40	12:20	10:25	3:20	8:45	12:25
10:25	3:20	8:45	12:25	10:30	3:25	8:50	12:30
10:30	3:25	8:50	12:30	10:35	3:30	8:55	12:35
10:35	3:30	8:55	12:35	10:40	3:35	9:00	12:40
10:40	3:35	9:00	12:40	10:45	3:40	9:05	12:45
10:45	3:40	9:05	12:45	10:50	3:45	9:10	12:50
10:50	3:45	9:10	12:50	10:55	3:50	9:15	12:55
10:55	3:50	9:15	12:55	11:00	3:55	9:20	1:00
11:00	3:55	9:20	1:00	11:05	4:00	9:25	1:05
11:05	4:00	9:25	1:05	11:10	4:05	9:30	1:10
11:10	4:05	9:30	1:10	11:15	4:10	9:35	1:15
11:15	4:10	9:35	1:15	11:20	4:15	9:40	1:20
11:20	4:15	9:40	1:20	11:25	4:20	9:45	1:25
11:25	4:20	9:45	1:25	11:30	4:25	9:50	1:30
11:30	4:25	9:50	1:30	11:35	4:30	9:55	1:35
11:35	4:30	9:55	1:35	11:40	4:35	10:00	1:40
11:40	4:35	10:00	1:40	11:45	4:40	10:05	1:45
11:45	4:40	10:05	1:45	11:50	4:45	10:10	1:50
11:50	4:45	10:10	1:50	11:55	4:50		

MANLY MAIDENS.

Bloomer Girls Prove Two Men and Some Women.

A GAME THAT WAS UNIQUE.

The Players from the Mill Lingered at Every Base, yet Contrived to Win by a Score of 6 to 5—Fourth Ward Team Collapses in the Fourth Inning and New Berlin Wins—A Game at the Hospital.

A score of 6 to 5 and a game that lasted barely an hour and forty-five minutes might suggest to such as saw it not, that Sunday afternoon's game between the Rolling Mill team and the Bloomer Girls, at the old baseball park, possessed some scientific elements as well as those of uniqueness. The mill team won. The Bloomer girls consist of two men and seven women.

The "girls" were attired in bloomers of flaring red with blouses of the same color, black stockings, and variegated caps, the whole bearing a close resemblance to the uniforms of their male brethren. Despite all, the gentler members of the team have not yet arrived at a stage of enthusiasm where their long locks have been sacrificed, and dangerous looking hairpins still do service in retaining their jaunty caps in their proper places, which fact is responsible for the many furtive glances cast by Empire Heyman at the fair twister before him, and the most agreeable disposition that he manifested toward the young ladies. As baseball players, the young ladies were highly indifferent.

Although all were armed with gloves much heavier than the regulations of the game permit, the fielding of none of them could be called sure, while only seven members of the team were allowed to officiate at all at the bat. "Maud," who did the pitching, was the only exception. Her speed and curves together with her good fielding and heavy batting were certainly wonderful in one of her sex, and frequent and generous applause was hers. She it was who opened the game with a two-base hit for the Bloomer Girls. In the fourth she essayed a long slide to second, in which she sustained a slightly wrenched knee. Her injury did not prevent her from finishing the game.

Those of the Rolling Mill team who were so fortunate as to play infield positions were envied of their less fortunate comrades. They aimed, however, to some extent by lingering as long as possible on the bases, even to the extent of voluntarily dying there. Second base and its fair occupant were a strong objective point, but many a Massillon lad had his career on bases cut short in an attempt to reach it by the burly short stop. Shanabrook, too, endeavored to draw sweet smiles and consoling words from the fair third baseman, by permitting himself to be struck by a throw to third, but all in vain. With the exception of Maud, there was no attempt at stealing bases by the girls. Shanabrook pitched the first half of the game for the Rolling Mill and Lipps finished. Shearlag and C. Miller caught. A commendable feature in the visiting team was the haste and dispatch with which all its members sought and changed their positions.

Bell, who catches for the team, played with Canton all last season. He has been traveling with the aggregation but a short time. Lewis, the other man, is the captain and plays at short stop. The young ladies, who hail from Chicago, are known on the diamond as Maud, Carrie, Julia, Edith, Essie, Emma and O'Brien. The team up to date has played about twenty-five games, winning but three, and is now on a six weeks' tour. Games are played practically every day, without any apparent ill effect on the health of the young ladies. They declare that constant work has rendered them immune from fatigue. Saturday's game was with North Lawrence and was won by the latter. The aggregation is to play at Doylestown today.

A FATAL INNING.

In the fourth inning of the game between the team of the Fourth Ward Sporting Association and New Berlin, at the latter place on Saturday afternoon, with the score standing 5 to 0 in Massillon's favor, Snyder's support weakened, and infield errors gave the New Berlin boys eight runs, all they secured in the game. The fourth ward team could get no more to its quota, the final result being 8 to 5. The teams were closely matched, and with the exception of this one inning the game was well played. The New Berlin team will play in Massillon August 10. The batteries on Saturday were Miller and Ross, and Heyman and Shearlag.

THE GAME AT TURKEYFOOT.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 22.—Crystal Spring defeated Manchester in a game of ball at Turkeyfoot lake, Sunday afternoon, by a score of 10 to 3. Manchester made two runs in the first inning and one in the ninth. "Pat" Sharp had the batters at his mercy. Our team batted well. Miesmer made a three base hit, a two-bagger and a few singles. It is estimated that over 800 people saw the game.

CANTON BEATLES WASHINGTON.

The Washington National League team defeated Canton on Sunday afternoon in a well-played game by a score of 8 to 6. The batteries were McGinty, Carriek and Grady, and Lucas and Huling. Carriek was a member of the pitching staff of Canton's old state

league team. Ray Markel, of Massillon, umpired the game.

THE RUSSLES DEFEATED.

The state hospital baseball team defeated the Russell club on the hospital grounds Saturday afternoon by a score of 19 to 9.

RUSSELL EMPLOYEES' PICNIC.

Tuesday, July 30, the Date, Silver Lake the Place.

The annual excursions and picnics of Russell & Co.'s Employees' Mutual Benefit Association are growing in favor year by year, and the one to be held on Tuesday, July 30, at Silver Lake, will probably exceed in interest any of its predecessors.

The association having, during the past ten years of its existence, paid out over \$28,000 in sick and death benefits to its members, the present membership feels fully justified in again soliciting the patronage of the general public; therefore, a cordial invitation is extended to everyone to join us in this, the first grand excursion of the season, and enjoy a good, old-fashioned picnic at beautiful Silver Lake, which is unrivaled by any resort in northern Ohio in point of attractions and accommodations. The committee has secured free use of the baseball park, bicycle track, dancing pavilion, a splendid orchestra of eight pieces, toboggan, and all equipments for races and games. The following prize games and contests have been arranged for: Ball game and tug-of-war between Russell & Co.'s and The Russell Engine Co.'s employees, men's bicycle race, boys' bicycle race, fat men's race, wheelbarrow race, ladies' foot race, girls' foot race, tub race, prize waltz, cake walk, etc., etc. Full details of games, races and dance programme will be distributed on the day of the picnic. Other attractions consist in part of the best facilities for boating and bathing of any resort in Ohio, menagerie and merry-go-round for the children, shooting galleries, fishing, etc. Excellent meals and refreshments can be had at reasonable rates by all who do not care to take their baskets. Ten acres have been added to the grounds recently, and 10,000 people can be accommodated.

Stops will be made at Crystal Spring and Canal Fulton, and trains run direct to within the grounds without change of engines, thus assuring a pleasant ride in the cool part of the day, not long enough to be tiresome, and without any transfers or delays. Ample time will thus be had to visit other points of interest, viz: The big falls of the Cuyahoga, Glens, Gorge, Akron, Kent, etc. Fare for round trip, 75c. Children over 5 and under 12 year, 50c. Trains will start from Pennsylvania Company's depot at 7 and 7:30 a. m. Returning, leave Silver Lake at 6:30 and 7 p. m.

YOUNG WOMAN DISAPPEARS.

Walked from Mt. Hope to Navarre—Searchers Found Her.

WILMOT, July 22.—Mary Jervine, aged twenty years, disappeared from the home of her parents, near Mt. Hope, last week. Ponds and streams were dragged, and men searched for miles around for a trace or tidings of the young lady. Sunday one of the searchers arrived here. He was told that a young lady giving the name Daisy Miller, who answered Miss Jervine's description, had been in the village recently and had gone from here to Navarre. A constable was sent to Navarre, and Miss Miller was found to be Miss Jervine. It was noticed when Miss Jervine first arrived here that she carried a small bucket. When she was brought back she still carried the bucket.

Miss Jervine, on the day of her disappearance, had been picking berries, depositing them in the bucket. It is supposed that she sustained a sunstroke, her brain being affected. She acted very queerly while here. Miss Jervine had no means, and it is supposed that she walked from one town to the other. Her parents were almost distracted during her absence. Miss Jervine's meeting with her relatives and friends was not touching. She made no explanations, but did not object to return home.

HURT WHILE HAYING.

WILMOT, July 22.—Mrs. Frank Maybaugh, assisting her husband at his haying, was caught between a wagon and a gate post, Saturday. Her collarbone and a rib were fractured.

RAILWAY DOINGS.

Construction of New Sandhouse Under Way at Columbia.

The construction of a new sandhouse another much needed improvement, is now well under way at Columbia. The building is to be a frame structure and is being located north of the round house. The work is being done by company carpenters.

An order issuing from Superintendent McMaster's office directs that after today all freight on the W. & L. E. railway on both divisions to be handled at Navarre, must be handled from the Cleveland division depot.

Following the established course of constantly adding to the road's equipment of rolling stock, the W. & L. E. has placed orders for a number of new cabooses for its freight service. Three of the new cars have already arrived at Columbia and have been assigned to their trains.

John Myers, of the hammer track force in the Columbia yards, has resumed his duties, after a brief visit to Norwalk, where he was called on Saturday by the serious illness of his father.

Engine No. 59 has returned from the Norwalk shops, where it underwent light repairs, and has been assigned to the 7 and 8 passenger runs. Engine No. 41 has been assigned to the river run, and engine 41 has been sent to Norwalk for an overhauling.

Harry Scott, day baggage master at the Pennsylvania railway station, is off duty, ill. Eli Leininger, the night man, is doubling up.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

Governor of Puerto Rico, Calls on President.

THE NAVARRE EXTENSION.

Massillon Man, Arrested for Intoxication, Gives Up Four Dollars—Stark Electric Railway Case Up for Hearing Before the Probate Court.

CANTON, July 22.—Charles H. Allen, governor of Puerto Rico, arrived in Canton early Sunday morning, and left at 10:45 for the East. His mission here was to present to the President the resolution passed by the Puerto Rican legislature providing a system of local taxation for the island such as under the act of congress entitles the island to free trade with the United States. The President's official acknowledgement of the receipt of this resolution will be made July 25, the anniversary of the landing of American troops in Puerto Rico, when a proclamation will be issued declaring free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. Regarding his return to the island, Governor Allen said: "I went there at the request of the President, and when he is through with me he will doubtless let me know. I have not resigned. After the proclamation has been issued, I expect to be relieved, but the President may not be ready to relieve me just at that time."

President Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, met the county commissioners Saturday and talked over the question of a franchise for the Navarre extension of the electric railway. The franchise has not yet been formally presented to the commissioners, but will be placed in their hands today, and as an agreement has been reached on all details, it will doubtless be granted at once. President Lynch anticipates no trouble in adjusting the differences with the two property holders along the line who have enjoined the company from completing the track in front of their premises.

A fire which started in T. J. Wathey's bicycle repair shop, in North Walnut street, Saturday afternoon, destroyed three buildings before the firemen could get under control. The buildings were one-story frame structures, and were owned by Mrs. McChirdy, of Cleveland. The total loss will reach \$1,500. The fire was caused by an explosion of gasoline.

Charles Geschwinder, of Massillon, and Edna Roberts, of this city, were picked up by officers, on the square on Sunday afternoon. Both were intoxicated. Mayor Robertson this morning fined Geschwinder five dollars and the costs. The latter was released on paying four dollars, his all, and a promise to forward the balance to the mayor on his return to Massillon. The Roberts woman was fined ten dollars and costs and given fifteen days in the workhouse.

The preliminary hearing of the appropriation case of the Stark Electric Railway Company against Simon Maudru began before Judge August, in court room No. 3, at 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning. Upwards of eighty defendants are associated with Maudru in the case. The company seeks to appropriate property of the defendants for a private right of way for its electric line from Louisville to Maximo.

The Beach City Banking Company this morning began suit against D. E. Woodling and Cora Woodling for \$474.08, alleged to be due on promissory notes executed in its favor by the defendants.

The Canton police on Saturday night, on receipt of a telephone message from the girl's mother at Massillon, took into custody Marie White. The girl was found at one of the city's questionable resorts. She agreed to return to her home in the west end of the city.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Mathias Daler, of Lawrence township.

A license to wed has been granted to Walter G. Brenneeman and Fannie Bowers, of Massillon.

BIDS FOR NEW SCHOOLHOUSE

Board of Education This Afternoon Considering Them.

The board of education, all members present, is in special session this afternoon, considering the bids for the proposed West Side school house. All bids were in by noon. Representatives of many building and schoolhouse furnishing concerns are in the city. Most of them are attending the meeting.

At 3 o'clock but two of the proposals had been opened. R. H. Evans & Company submitted two bids—\$86,774.07 and \$83,572. Two submitted by Clark Brothers, of Barton, are \$48,982.50 and \$51,066.57.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Balzly and Rider & Snyder.

Getting Away From Land.

The question has been asked, Is it possible to sail 1,000 miles from land? This can be done at several points. By leaving San Francisco and sailing northwestward into the north Pacific a spot is reached where there is no land, not even an islet, for 1,000 miles in any direction. So, too, sailing from the southern point of Kamchatka southward ships reach a point equally distant from land of any kind, the nearest to the north being the Aleutian islands and to the south the outlying members of the Sandwich group. In the southern Indian ocean it is possible to sail 1,000 miles out from the southern points of Australia and New Zealand and still be as far from any other land, and the same may be done in a westerly direction from Cape Horn. Indeed, from this point a much longer distance might be reached, for the southern Pacific between the Horn and New Zealand covers a space of 80 degrees of longitude and 40 of latitude of absolutely unbroken sea, making its central point over 1,200 miles from anywhere.

Baby's Diet.

I remember on one occasion remonstrating with an east end mother for giving a baby pork and bitter beer, but the reply was, "Bless you, sir, she always takes the same as ourselves, the little dear!"—London Post.

Nerve Slavery

It is present-day conditions—heaping burdens of work upon the nervous system that tells the story—premature breaking up of health.

It tells why so many men and women, who so far as age is concerned, should be in the prime of health, find themselves letting go of the strength, the power, the vitality they once possessed. It is because that great motor power of the body, nerve force, is impaired. Neither will the heart, the brain, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach act right without their proper nerve force supply. Let any organ be lacking in this essential and troubles begin—some of them are:

Throbbing, palpitating heart.
Sleepless nights.
Sudden startings.
Morning languor.
Brain fog.
Inability to work or think.
Exhaustion on exertion.
Fragging appetite.
Dizziness.
Food heavy.
Easily excited, nervous, irritable.
Strength fails.
Loss of flesh and muscular power.
Scurvy melancholia.



The above is the genuine package of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills, are sold by dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by E. S. Craig.

BAR-BEN

....BUILDS UP THE....
BODY, BRAIN and
NERVES

and purifies the blood. It infuses new vigor and vitality into the weak, nervous and broken down system, stops all unnatural drains and causes a general feeling of health power and vitality. Within three days after taking the first dose you will notice the return of the old vim, snap and energy you have counted as lost forever. While the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made of sound of direct benefit. BAR-BEN makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect and the nerves strong and steady as steel. BAR-BEN is especially efficacious for weak women.

All drugs lists, file-cuts or mailed sealed on receipt of price. Write for free sample.

The Bar-Ben Remedies Co., Cleveland, O.
For sale by J. M. Schuckers and Rider & Snyder

DOE WAH JACK

"Just as good a Furnace as the Round Oak is a Stove"



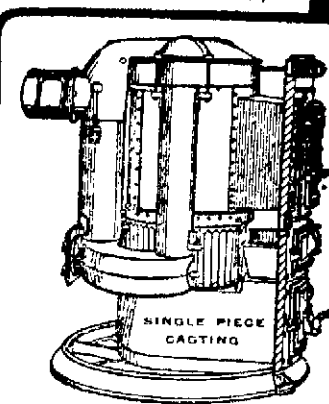
Round Oak Furnaces are as honestly made as the famous Round Oak Stove—the same careful painstaking fitting of every joint, door and draft—the same daily inspection of material and test of the completed heater. Like the Round Oak Stoves the

Round Oak Furnace

is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. It is the only furnace that burns any kind of fuel, wood, hard and soft coal and the only furnace that burns all the fuel—all the gases and most of the smoke. The price is reasonable. Send for the free Round Oak Furnace book.

ESTATE OF
P. D. BECKWITH.

Dowagiac, Mich.
Makers of Beckwith's Round Oak, the most famous stove in the world.



Round Oak Furnaces are for sale in Massillon by A. J. Paul.

MAY STAGGER THE WORLD.

An Expert's Opinion of the Possibilities of Beaumont's Oil Fields.

In an editorial communication from Baltimore to a recent number of The Manufacturers' Record Mr. Richard H. Edmunds summarizes the results of his observations in the Beaumont oil field. He describes the leading features of the speculation in the new field and he gives a warning of the dangers involved. Regarding the present situation and the prospects of the field Mr. Edmunds says:

"The cushers which have been struck so far are all within a small area, probably half a mile in diameter. The smallest is said to have a capacity of 35,000 barrels a day, and it is claimed that the largest can produce 50,000 barrels a day. But suppose that all were turned on at the same time and that their aggregate output was 100,000 to 200,000 barrels a day; that would be greater than the total product of the 70,000 or 80,000 wells now in operation in the United States. In other words, these Texas wells may be able to produce more oil than the entire output of the United States at present.

"The new wells being bored will soon prove the extent of the field. If it be confined to the narrow area where all the gushers have been found, then we have a remarkable discovery of immense value, but if the field is broad and over a great area and if the only final test—viz, the drill—proves that oil exists in anything like the quantity to be reasonably expected from the conditions already known, then we have a proposition which, as has well been said, must stagger the world's oil trade."

Arsenic Eaters.

Stieria, a duchy having a population of about 1,500,000 and lying south of Graz, in the mountainous portion of the great German confederation, is noted for its arsenic eaters. Arsenic eaters abound in every city, village and neighborhood, and in thousands of cases every adult in a family uses it almost the same as sugar, consuming about five and a half grains in the 24 hours.

It Was Strictly Modern.
"She has received a strictly up to date education, you say?"

"Well, rather. She hasn't a bit of practical knowledge about household affairs, but she has more theories than you could get in a book, and she can talk about parliamentary law in a way that will make her shine in any woman's club you can pick out."—Chicago Post

HIGH PRICED STAMPS.

Philatelists Excited Over Pan-American Issue With Inverted Engine.

The unsprung new Pan American 2 cent postage stamps in which the engine in the center appears upside down are exciting philatelists in Brooklyn, says the New York Sun. Of the defective stamps a sheet of 100 came to the Brooklyn office, and they were sold without the defect being noticed. Their price has since gone up by leaps and bounds. A number went for \$5 and others for \$10 and \$15. John H. Walsh, assistant superintendent of the board of education, has five of the stamps and is reported to have refused \$30 apiece for them. This is probably the highest price yet quoted.

Other sheets of the defective stamps are turning up in different parts of the country. Stamp dealers are not anxious to acquire the new "specimens" until their total number is pretty definitely known, since their value depends entirely on the relative scarcity. The last time an inversion was found on United States stamps was on the revenue issue of 22 years ago. These are now selling for \$25.

To Change Marriage Ritual.

Through the efforts of the women of Norway the government has sanctioned a new marriage ritual, says the New York Tribune. The present ritual, dating from 1880, has created much dissatisfaction, as it contains the words, "The woman must be subordinate to her husband." To end the controversy the government has now sanctioned an alternative ritual which the woman can choose, in which the words "is not" are inserted instead of "must be." So far no opposition on the part of the men has been heard, "anything to preserve peace" evidently being their maxim in this case.

Kruger Said to Have Won in Stocks.

A story emanating from Amsterdam represents Mr. Kruger as being a considerable gainer in the recent American railway boom, says a cable dispatch from London to the New York Sun. It is stated that he had good information and being a smart business man bought at the bottom and sold at the top.

A Church Trust Formed.

The church trust is a fact under the name of the Federation of Church and Christian Workers in Toledo and vicinity. A close union has been formed to extend religious work into every home in Toledo and unite for municipal reform. Fourteen churches are in the combine.

THE BEE HIVE

Greatest Saving Event of the Year.

THE BEE HIVE

This Store's Great

-MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE-

Started Saturday Morning with

LIVELY SELLING IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

This great activity emphasizes the importance of the offerings. The choicest and most seasonable merchandise is going all over the store at REMARKABLE BARGAIN PRICES.

Following are just a few money-saving items:

Men's Furnishings	Wash Goods at	Women's Knit
<p>Underprice.</p> <p>1 lot of Men's Colored Percale Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs. 25c</p> <p>25 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts, fancy patterns, collars and cuffs detached, regular 50c quality. 35c</p> <p>10 dozen Night Shirts, made nicely of good bleached muslin, worth \$1.00, to go in this sale at 69c</p> <p>1 lot of Men's Sox, never sold less than 5c, in this sale at per pair 3c</p>	<p>Clearing Prices.</p> <p>1 case 10c Lawns. 6c</p> <p>1 case 12c Lawns. 8c</p> <p>1 case 15c Lawns. 10c</p> <p>1 case 25c Pongee Poulard. 15c</p> <p>1 case 25c Dress Gingham. 10c</p>	<p>Underwear.</p> <p>1 case Women's Bleached Vests, lace trimmed, former price 10c. 7c</p> <p>1 lot Women's Ribbed Vests, long sleeves, 25c quality. 15c</p> <p>1 lot Women's Sleeveless Vests of rib thread silk tipped, 2c goods. 15c</p> <p>1 assorted lot of Women's Summer Union Suits of rib thread, worth 7c to \$1.50, clearance price 50c</p>

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.
ALLMAN & PUTMAN

